THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXVII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1846. WHOLE NO. 1309.

Original Poetry.

THE SONG OF THE ENGINE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY T. HEMPSTEAD.

Away, away, over smooth and rough,
Like a spirit of wrath I'm on!
And the snorting sound of my wild shrill puff,
Turns up in the breathless sky;
Through the silent beds of the ancient hills,
I rush unerring, onward,
And my clang is heard where the mountain rills
With the rocks for ages have played.

I have met the hills with their tops of green,
In the winds rock to and fro;
I passed their way and their tops were seen,
While storms in the vales below;
No screams of blood, no sound of war,
No void of woe I bring;
No clash of swords from fields afar,
No deadly slave's hated ring.

But I come in peace and I come in pride,
And in pride and power I go,
And bright gems wreath my heavy I glide,
With the light of gladness glow!
The eagle wails from his throne on high,
Where he shrieked to the swift wind's moans,
And he dies away in the dark sky,
As I glide o'er his fathers' bones.

Through the wide and peaceful solitude,
Of the old monarch's dominions,
Where the oak through an age of bloom has stood,
And waved his glossy pinions;
Away a pride and of power I'll sweep
On limbs untired below;
Till I see the blue waves like mountains leap
To the wild Pacific shore.

Original Tales.

THE LADY'S STRATAGEM.

A Story of the Revolution.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY HARRY HASTINGS.

CHAPTER I.

It was during the siege of Savannah, by the combined forces of France and the Colonies, under D'Estaign and Lincoln, that a gentleman and lady might have been seen conversing together in the centre of a splendid mansion over the banks of the Ogeechee River. The lady was young and beautiful, dark haired and dark eyed, with an arch expression of countenance that spoke of fun and frolic—while in her companion's face was combined such an odd mixture of vulgarity, impudence and self-complacency, that wondered how such a person could ever be tolerated for an instant by one in every respect his superior. Was it that the rich contrast in the two persons she paid to his insolent attacks upon the courage of her country-men, and the smiles with which she received his boastful encomiums of what he considered in some trifling skirmish. And yet a close observer might have detected in the occasional curl of her small lip, and the quick flash of her dark eye, sometimes came from her flashing eyes, an expression of contempt for the vulgar coxcomb, that was even to the nicest soul of Captain French.

"And so the rebels could not stand before you, George," said the lady.

"Stand!" said the captain, "why, they would not stand long enough for us to get within shooting distance, for as soon as they heard the name of our young fellow, a Captain Elliott, whose father lives about a mile over the river, was so scared that he has never been heard of since."

"Indeed!" said Miss Hogee, while the flush of indignation that had mantled her face for an instant, gave place to its usual gay and arch expression—"but I do not exactly understand you, captain—if they ran, why none are detained from them: how could you possibly recognize Mr. Elliott?"

The captain studied for a moment; thinking that he would best serve to extricate himself from his dilemma. "Why, the fact is, Miss Julia, the greater portion of them did run as I have said, but there was one stubborn fellow, who stood his ground to the end, and it would have fared ill with us, I assure you, for our troops were just beginning to give ground," when I took up, and with a few good blows put to right and left, in this fashion"—and the heroic captain flourished his sword in the air until Julia screamed in affected alarm—"I assure you, Miss Julia, I am not one, and made the rebels scamper in all directions."

"Bless me, captain! I was afraid you would cut off your ears when you were flourishing your sword around your head in that awful way," said Julia, with pretended admiration of his prowess.

"Never fear, Miss Julia," said the captain complacently—"I am pretty much used to the use of the sword on human flesh, I can assure you. Now, I suppose one of you ladies would be afraid at every sight of blood, but as I am a sturdy fellow, although it was in its scabbard—you might stumble, you know, and your sword fly out of its sheath, and hit you, you know, accidentally—but have happened. I've heard—but we military men get used to it, Miss Julia."

"Well! Captain French," said the lady, "there is one thing yet that I do not exactly understand—how was it that Captain Elliott's son, from whom you threw general, if he was himself so frightened."

"Heaven bless you, Miss Julia, I did not say that Captain Elliott was present in the early part of the battle, or, indeed—but when he saw me coming up like a lion, with my sword drawn, and a pistol in each of my hands, he knew that he must be turned and ran as if the very old dad—seeing your ladyship's presence—was after him."

"Have no my fault, Miss Julia, you voice, Captain French?" said the lady, very seriously.

"Nothing to speak of," replied the captain, "although I confess I was less in fear for you, I shall all my education in England—but what makes you ask that question, Miss Julia?"

"Oh! nothing—I only wondered if you were a relation of that gallant French Commodore, I have heard, valiant as highly."

"The very same man, Miss, I assure you."

"What! he was not so much distinguished at the battle of Bunker's hill?"

"The very man, I said the captain cautiously.

"He had he not command the rebels, or order to a rebel?"

"Yes, by the powers I'm the identical man," said the gallant, jumping from his chair, and rising, rising up and down the room, "I'd rather die than see another like myself to be treated as I was once, for ten thousand deaths," cried he, drawing his nose ten half way from its sheath, and then forcing it forcibly back again.

"Oh! don't, I beg of you, you frighten me," said Miss Hogee—although one who smoked the re- sen expression of her face, might have doubt relative of her fear—"I am afraid that even, some band of rebels might be within hearing and then we should have a desperate time."

"Yes, indeed!" replied the captain "blood o wild fires like waters—wounds would be plenty to make barrier—here I'd take my stand, you no just before this door. Eh! I would say, my dear lady Julia, fly while I protect you retreat—I would take one of the ruffians on my point as he entered, run through a second as he fell, shoot down a third with my pistol, stab a fourth with—"

"Oh! horrible, horrible, Captain—I shall faint if you proceed any further," cried the lady, throwing her handkerchief into her mouth and over her face, evidently to conceal her violent emotion.

"I beg your ladyship's pardon," said the captain, as Miss Julia gradually recovered her composure, "but I find it difficult to compose myself when I think of those cowardly rebels.

"And would you indeed slaughter them in that fearful manner?" said the lady.

"I'd cut them up into mince-meat rather than they should injure one hair of your head—shoot me, but I would."

"And you would not care for your own safety?"

"Safety! I would spurn the thought," cried he, heroically. But will not Miss Julia come nearer, to unite herself to me that is able and willing to protect her from all danger," continued he, as he attempted to take possession of the beautiful little hand of the lady.

"No, not yet, Captain French," said Julia, in a very composed, business-like tone. "That I will not marry any man that is a coward, is true—I despise a coward—and if I was only certain that you were the bravest man in the English army, I might perhaps marry you on the spot—but although I have every reason to believe, from your own account, that you are a very courageous man, yet I must have some proof of your valor before I can consent to unite my self with you."

"What shall that proof be—what shall I do?" the Captain, greatly disquieted. "Shall I head Washington in his rout, and drag him a captive to your feet—shall I, with my own little command, chase Lincoln from the State—must I shall I fighting the French fleet from the coast?"

"Oh, no, my dear Captain," said Julia, smiling, I will be satisfied with less formidable proofs of your valor. There is a person, whom you have spoken of tonight, by the name of Elliston—the young man is imprisoned as in the late skirmish. That individual used to visit me before the war, and was in the habit of wearing his hair long and parted over the middle of his forehead. I asked him once to cut it off for my sake, for I thought it looked too womanly to wear such long hair in a man, but he would not do it. It was a most ungallant thing, as you will grant, to refuse them to oblige a lady. Now, as I hear that he still continues to that vile custom, you will please be good enough to seek him out, and cutting off his odious locks, bring them to me that I may see them."

"Would you not rather I should capture the rebel Congress, too—"

"No, I would not," said the lady, rather solidly—"I have a spite against George Elliston's curls, and if you will not cut them off, I don't care if I never see you again."

"Oh, of course I will," replied the Captain, rather gloomily. "But then I thought that was an easier commission than I may be compelled to perform."

"Would you not rather do something else?"

"Yes, indeed, sir," said the lady, rather solidly—"I have a spite against George Elliston's curls, and if you will not cut them off, I don't care if I never see you again."

"Oh, of course I will," replied the Captain, rather gloomily. "But then I thought that was an easier commission than I may be compelled to perform."

"Would you not rather I should capture the rebel Congress, too—"

"No, I would not

...nes added to the scenery, and the whole marked a striking contrast to the dullness that usually marks one of the most important days of the year. Many of the ...ments of the Americans in the city were on the festival part of a most brilliant scale. Among the latter, my friend [illegible] Scruggs' Spring Garden. There was the ...ual display of fireworks, and the ...ual dancing, and ...ual eating, and ...ual drinking, and long may they continue, after the ...ual manner of my ...ou shall be ...ormed.

United States SATURDAY POST.

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Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1846.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Conflict.—We are pleased with this poem from some merit, and shall be glad to receive more from the same source. We shall take the liberty of making a few alterations, not containing sentiment that might perhaps give offence to some of our readers—and to ourselves, in a mere literary point of view, the poem is worthy of publication.

Agamtoone to Death. This poem is written with much feeling, and we regret to be compelled to say that it is not suited for our paper in its present form.

The Sons of the Sleigher. We would very much like to oblige our friend by the publication of the above, but hardly think it will do. He has evidently poetry in his soul, but clothing it in that he fails to express. Many are the poets "who have not put their inspiration" into their verses, as we believe was the case. What answer to the love poetic feelings is the main thing, the ether is comparatively unimportant.

The Fresh-Zone. This is a fine poem on the whole—but marred, we think, by occasional repetitions. When we receive the author, we will point out particularly the passages alluded to.

TRUE CHARITY.

There is an old saying that "charity should begin at home," and to the same one has wisely added, "but not end there." The benevolence that would feed and clothe the families of strangers when its own household is unprovided with the necessaries of life, is as reprehensible as the selfish man that feeds with a cold and consumed eye upon want and misery, while surrounding itself with luxurious pomp and splendor. However men may argue that they have a right to do as they please with their own, in the utmost recesses of their hearts they are forced to acknowledge, that they improperly husband the talents bestowed upon their own abundance to the poverty and distress of their fellow-beings. For even supposing that we have a right to do what he pleases with his own—who will stand up before the face of Heaven, and assert that he has not been blessed with more than the pleasure of the great Father of him and all! All must, but especially the wealthy, the favorites of God, the wise and talented, are servants of God—and the day will come when each shall be required to render up an account of his steward-ship. Then how many no longer be considered "wise" will that man or woman be, who can point to many deeds of charity and love—to the hungry that have been fed—to the naked that have been clothed; to the poor that have had the gospel of cheerfulness and consolation preached to them.

It is a common error to identify the noble and christian virtue of charity with mere alms-giving; but this is a very narrow and contracted view of the subject. The imagine that a rich man discharges the duties he owes to his suffering fellow-creatures by merely handing out a few dollars, or sending out a few dollars when applied to by some benevolent society, is one of the most wholesale mistakes that ever entered the human brain. To give some sense of the reality extent it a great condescension to do even that, and we know of one instance in which application was made to a very rich man for a contribution in aid of the sufferers by the great conflagration, where the munificent in-dividual actually put his hand into his money drawer and flung out the enormous amount of ten cents. Even this was an uncommon case—one of those that manifest to how low an estate of selfishness and meanness a man may, by dwelling too much on the things of this life, be reduced, he thought it is, however, a very easy thing for men in general to be charitable, so far as we understand by the term the giving away of a few dollars occasionally; but we fear it is a very difficult and certainly a very uncommon thing, to seek out and enter into the wants and wretchedness of those who are either in a worldly or spiritual sense among the poor of the earth and to minister to the necessities of their condition. To do this requires that species of charity which is synonymous with love—love like that which planted in His human whose life was devoted to the welfare and salvation of man.

It is instructive to remember in our zeal for the truth, that that otherwise fair life was stained in the same wonderful thing, that the great heart and pattern of our faith, who went about doing good, accepted not to minister to the welfare of the body as well as the souls of men. Most, if not all of His miracles, were such as either ministered to bodily wants or to bodily infirmities—He fed the hungry, healed the palsied, led the hungry—yea, as the history shows, was full of compassion for the poor, the needy, and thought it not unworthy His great mission to wash a mean's feet as humble an end as we know the meanest indicate by the manner in which he ministered to the wants of the soul and we contend further that all true and wise ministering to the bodily necessities of others will make a favorable influence upon the mind and heart. For, obviously, if a man be hard-starved, the first thing to be done, however, is to relieve the man he may be, is to give him food. If he is dirty and ragged, we will first clothe him in clean and decent garments before we attempt his conversion. "Cleanliness is allied to godliness," says the proverb; and we would do well to take a lesson from it. Let us, then, in our zeal for the necessary connection between the condition of the body and the soul that to attach equal in the teaching of the Great Master to the one as to the other, to the outward influences and necessities of our fellow men. "When I was hungry ye gave me food and when I was thirsty ye gave me drink, naked, and ye clothed me; sick and in prison and ye visited me."

What is charity then? It is in one word love—love to our fellow beings exhibited under the actions of the principle which we have laid down. It is perhaps the highest virtue, for it requires more love and less selfishness to enter into and sympathize with the feelings of our fellow men than it does to bring an earnest thrown its dark shade over the world, so long will true charity with its still, small voice be unheard. So long as selfish love is the unfortunate, to commit the afflicted, and to retain in a thousand different ways the pained and suffering heart of humanity.

PUBLICATION OFFICE.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. T. B. Peterson, in another column. Mr. Peterson occupies Kensington and Godey Publication establishment, in a very extensive way, and all the Magazines and New Publications may be had there at the usual rates. Our country friends who may have occasion to send for Magazines will have their orders promptly attended to, by sending them, with the money enclosed, to him at once.

A QUESTION WELL PUT.

The Boston Chronotype says—"The great lottery does hall came off at Newport according to appointment, and the New York papers fill columns with the most rapturous descriptions of the lovely ladies and their charming and bewitching dresses. This is the land of our city and it is beautiful. The other end is made up of the reasonableness who stake shirts at four cents a piece! *Were any of these employers at the Newport ball?*

ETIQUETTE IN THE CITY.

Our neighbor of the Gazette has an article in his last paper, in which he directs a paragraph to the attention of the Mayor, in relation to the "etiquette of the city" and the duty of the City Councils to see that the streets are kept clean and free from obstructions. We are pleased to find that our neighbor is so well acquainted with the manners and customs of the city, and we hope that our friend of the Gazette will not only point out the duties of others, but will also attend to those which are all that have yet appeared, before them.

It is considered etiquette and politeness for the gentlemen to drop the right foot, when it encounters that of a lady in the street.

It is considered etiquette for a passing gentleman to hold back the omnibus door at which a lady may chance to be entering.

It is considered etiquette to give a lady a seat by a lady in a public vehicle."

As to the first of the above rules we would remark, notwithstanding we know very little about it, having no acquaintance ourselves except with common, every day sort of people, that we think it is very absurd. We cannot in this way—women are more beautiful than men; of course gentlemen derive more pleasure from looking at ladies, than ladies do from looking at gentlemen—therefore the lady should always the eye first; of course other rules of etiquette must be given for the gentleman to satisfy himself as to the color and size of that beautiful window of the soul. Why, carry out the rule to its legitimate extent, and you would require the gentleman to be etiquette for ladies to pop the question. No, no, Mr. Courier, the Aristocracy may lay down what rules they please, but the people, will never come into such as that. Why—it's clean agin nature.

We now come to the consideration of the second of the Courier's laws of etiquette. As to this matter of omnibus doors, we would observe that we consider it etiquette for the gentleman to allow ladies to have little boys to open and hold back the doors, and let them in. We think the Press will yet have to take this matter in hand, and prescribe omnibus lines that are too stingy to hire boys a regular lashing. But until we get the boys back again, we think it is etiquette for the gentleman near-est the door in the omnibus, to step out and assist the lady in getting out, and if he will be so kind as to pay the pretty ladies, there is no use in laying down laws in their case, for enough simpletons are always at hand to put themselves to inconvenience to oblige them; their own bright eyes being generally sufficient reward for the pleasure them not only their just rights but a good deal more.

As to the Courier's third rule, we would say, that it is etiquette that the gentleman who has the right of the first seat that offers itself in an omnibus or other public vehicle. In an omnibus, especially, it is folly to deny ourselves the company in order that the new comer may ride for one or five squares by the side of one of her own sex. None but clean and decent people should be allowed to ride in or to ride in an omnibus or stage, and of such these that are truly ladies, especially if the ride is to be for a short one, will not be apt to occupy a very particular seat in the vehicle.

In conclusion we would express our humble opinion, that while it is very necessary to inculcate general feelings of benevolence, kindness and society —which constitute the idea that all mankind should attach to true politeness, in contradistinction to the notion some have of it as a thing of grimace, form and ceremony—the fewer rules of etiquette we have the better.

A NEW EPOCH.

The present day is remarkable for an evident tendency in the great conservative parties of Europe to yield to the progress of the times. Even in England, we have seen a Tory minister, Sir Robert Peel, supported by a very large division of his party, wisely and nobly abolish the Corn Laws, which they had previously defended, while in France, the great head of the conservative party of that country, M. Guizot, is pursuing a somewhat similar course. By the last advices from Paris, we learn that the speech of the speech, recently delivered by this gentleman, which has excited considerable sensation. He says—"We are no longer in a time of war. Peaceful spread of a stationary spirit of immobility. Governments, they have not thought seriously. When they have done so, they have done it in the midst of *order, progress is infallible.* it is accomplished every day by the true development of the principles of conservation, and not by their perversion."

The truth is that the great conservative parties in the different nations of christendom are beginning to see that it is better to lead and control reform, and that progress is going on nothing into folly and excess, than, by opposing them, to lose all their influence with the masses of society, and be carried away by the tide in one reason—one that belongs more exclusively to the leaders. Another is, that the great mass of the people are conscious of the fact that progress and convinced that certain reforms are right and proper. So much is that the case, that we should not be surprised if the old conservative parties of Europe—breaking off from those who still cling with obstinate tenacity to the past, and, more or old—should at some future time, take the lead in supporting the boldest and most practical measures of reform. If it be so, it will be one of those wonderful epochs in the history of mankind, that leave a bright and shining light upon many succeeding centuries.

ELIHU BURRITT.

The gentleman who has assumed the Learned Blacksmith, now in England, writes home that he had been exceedingly busy for ten days, working night and day—that he was engaged in the cause of Indian meal, instructing the natives in the mysteries of "Corn Fixings." With the assistance of the gentleman who has the honor to write this, a capital edition of puddings and johnny-cakes. A great many of the poorest class of the people there are encouraged to live on it, and only a small portion of the cash, if still remains in circulation. They have got the idea fixed in their minds, with the aid of the Learned Blacksmith, that corn-meal in its best estate is more nature's food.

The Bangor Whig, from which we derive the above, also states that Mr. Burritt has succeeded in making a condition upon which only he will consent to be any man's guest, that his wife shall serve up a johnny-cake for breakfast. It is very good eating for dinner. He had been invited to a tea party where about thirty persons were to be present, and requested that no invitation should be given to any one which was readily agreed to by all parties. So the number of company will be tested by some of the best livers in Birmingham.

A sentimental extract has been going the rounds of the papers announcing that the man who can forget the tenth breath which he played in childhood, or in the language of the penny-a-liners, "a muscle whose horn—cannot remember the first time he ever went in the same patriotic spirit, that an American can show no stronger proof of his attachment to the native soil in a foreign land, than by cultivating the generous and peculiar food of his country, 'corn-cake,' 'mush' and 'johnny cake,' down the throats of the ignorant foreigners.

PLAGIARISM.

The following paragraph has been going the rounds of the press for sometime, credited to the New York Express:

"What would the world say if we could prove the most popular tale ever written by an American author to be false? If it is the case that it is not the characteristic peculiarities of the writer's style unpleasantly? Assuredly, then, and still, then all the peculiar traits would be included; from a thousand pages of Fenimore Cooper's tales, it is known what the world might say; but we do know that we can make our saying good."

What we have to say is, that if the Express really does know of such a case, it would show its good sense and readiness by coming boldly out and stating who it is that has committed so palpable a piece of forgery —instead of leaving around the bush in this fashion. For our part, we are always required to discredit mere charges or mere fabrications when they are made in such a mysterious way.

HOWARD'S CONFESSION.

Andrew Howard who was recently executed at Dover, N. H., for the murder of his wife, is said to have made a confession to the effect *that he also would have killed his wife if he had known that the legal penalty was death.*

It seems, however, that this was not the case, as Mr. Hutchins, a Free-Will Baptist clergyman, testifies that Howard expressly denied in his presence that he had made as any such statement; but said on the contrary, that he did not recollect at the time of committing the deed, he thought anything about the penalty." This last is by far the most probable story.

POOR IRELAND.

A letter in the U.S. Gazette, from an American now traveling in Europe, contains the following sensible remarks in relation to Ireland. We entirely agree with him, that no Repeal of the Union, especially, will remedy the evils of Ireland—that the real cause of her misery is to be found in her own bad management. The remedy is to be found in the establishment of a Parliament of her own, that the one would be laid to the cost of the corrupt time—the money now being drawn from Ireland to support the aristocracy of England.

"I had but six days observation of Ireland, but I saw enough to correct some of my previous opinions as to the causes of the miseries of that unhappy land. It is not Romanism, but Protestant—not ecclesiastical, but ecclesiastical oppression, which grinds the people and keeps them down. Ireland is a most fertile soil, and you know the climate is one of the most salubrious on the globe. Nature has given the Island bears marks of the most careful cultivation. The sides of the highway where a few patches of land will grow—the borders of streams, the little crevices among the rocks—all are lined and appropriated. The fields bear marks not of the plough, but of the spade. Every inch of land is tilled, and tedious application of human muscles. Why then, with such fertility and such industry among the people, is Ireland the poor? Why the most prodigal habits of the mass of the people? Entirely one of their most bevels. There is no food—no clothing—no comfort—no rest for the work.

"The worst tenement of Southern slaves has more comforts and the appearance of more comfort than the inhabitant of this country. Ireland is a Landlord's country, and wants nothing of whiskey. He is industrious—inoperate may let farms what rent fifty pounds dollars, per acre. Now in an overpeopled country, with no capital but his hands—without proper implements of husbandry—with a family dependent on him, and with only five or six acres that he can rent and cultivate, what is the reason in the world that he can retain the prodigate habits of an absent landlord, and church rates to pay to an establishment whose principles he loathes? What can an Irish father do but toil—borrow in his cabin—grumble at his oppressors and starve? This is his real condition.

"But to what extent the Roman Catholic priests might have the disposition to come in for their share in plundering and oppressing the poor, I had no means of judging. I am so pleased by nobles and rectors, through rents and tythes, that he is safe from the cupidity of his own priesthood. In either case, the fault of Ireland is drawn out by a set of noble vampyres, who glitter and prosper among the aristocracy of England, and leave the Irishman in poverty and rags. No Repeal of the Union, simply—no scheme of education, such as the Government has adopted, no temporary relief—no missions which do not reach the heart of the landlord as well as the tenant, can help this state of things.

"First to take from Pat all right in the soil on which he was born, and only dole out a little pittance for his accompanied labor at enormous rates—then to tax bread that his aristocratic landlord may sell his grain at a high price, (for only landlords can afford to sell)—then to tithe Pat for a religion which never interests him—and last, by bank his countrymen with the means of the life and drum, and vision of cold steel and a standing army—can one wonder that he is restless?"

CAST IRON ROOFS.

We are glad to notice that an effort which will be of great importance has been recently made to introduce the use of Cast Iron plates for the roofing of buildings. A specimen of plates adapted to this purpose has been published in this city in the early part of the week, at the Exchange, by the inventor and patentee, Mr. W. Beach. The following is a description of the plates we take from the Ledger.

"The plates are about a foot square, and are made to fit into each other so as to form a close and perfectly water tight, with the application of white *liberty resin on a thin coating of white lead, which will be under, progress is infallible.* it is accomplished every day by the true development of the principles of conservation, and not by their perversion.

"The truth is that the great conservative parties in the different nations of christendom are beginning to see that it is better to lead and control reform, and that progress is going on nothing into folly and excess, than, by opposing them, to lose all their influence with the masses of society, and be carried away by the tide in one reason—one that belongs more exclusively to the leaders. Another is, that the great mass of the people are conscious of the fact that progress and convinced that certain reforms are right and proper. So much is that the case, that we should not be surprised if the old conservative parties of Europe—breaking off from those who still cling with obstinate tenacity to the past, and, more or old—should at some future time, take the lead in supporting the boldest and most practical measures of reform. If it be so, it will be one of those wonderful epochs in the history of mankind, that leave a bright and shining light upon many succeeding centuries.

ELIHU BURRITT.

The gentleman who has assumed the Learned Blacksmith, now in England, writes home that he had been exceedingly busy for ten days, working night and day—that he was engaged in the cause of Indian meal, instructing the natives in the mysteries of "Corn Fixings." With the assistance of the gentleman who has the honor to write this, a capital edition of puddings and johnny-cakes. A great many of the poorest class of the people there are encouraged to live on it, and only a small portion of the cash, if still remains in circulation. They have got the idea fixed in their minds, with the aid of the Learned Blacksmith, that corn-meal in its best estate is more nature's food.

The Bangor Whig, from which we derive the above, also states that Mr. Burritt has succeeded in making a condition upon which only he will consent to be any man's guest, that his wife shall serve up a johnny-cake for breakfast. It is very good eating for dinner. He had been invited to a tea party where about thirty persons were to be present, and requested that no invitation should be given to any one which was readily agreed to by all parties. So the number of company will be tested by some of the best livers in Birmingham.

A sentimental extract has been going the rounds of the papers announcing that the man who can forget the tenth breath which he played in childhood, or in the language of the penny-a-liners, "a muscle whose horn—cannot remember the first time he ever went in the same patriotic spirit, that an American can show no stronger proof of his attachment to the native soil in a foreign land, than by cultivating the generous and peculiar food of his country, 'corn-cake,' 'mush' and 'johnny cake,' down the throats of the ignorant foreigners.

PLAGIARISM.

The following paragraph has been going the rounds of the press for sometime, credited to the New York Express:

"What would the world say if we could prove the most popular tale ever written by an American author to be false? If it is the case that it is not the characteristic peculiarities of the writer's style unpleasantly? Assuredly, then, and still, then all the peculiar traits would be included; from a thousand pages of Fenimore Cooper's tales, it is known what the world might say; but we do know that we can make our saying good."

What we have to say is, that if the Express really does know of such a case, it would show its good sense and readiness by coming boldly out and stating who it is that has committed so palpable a piece of forgery —instead of leaving around the bush in this fashion. For our part, we are always required to discredit mere charges or mere fabrications when they are made in such a mysterious way.

HOWARD'S CONFESSION.

Andrew Howard who was recently executed at Dover, N. H., for the murder of his wife, is said to have made a confession to the effect *that he also would have killed his wife if he had known that the legal penalty was death.*

It seems, however, that this was not the case, as Mr. Hutchins, a Free-Will Baptist clergyman, testifies that Howard expressly denied in his presence that he had made as any such statement; but said on the contrary, that he did not recollect at the time of committing the deed, he thought anything about the penalty." This last is by far the most probable story.

COTTON IN TURKEY.

We take the following interesting article from the Public Ledger of this city. "The Sultan of Turkey is desirous of introducing the cultivation of cotton in the cultivation of cotton in his Asiatic dominions. He will probably succeed; and if he does, he will open a new source of wealth to his people. The Southern planters who read in India, to their expense, have ascertained that it will not pay them to raise cotton, when they can purchase it at the best during the period of growth. One of these persons having returned, in some of his reports on the subject, he thinks Turkey is a country in which cotton would flourish, and the suggestion was communicated by the American Minister at Constantinople, to the Sultan, who immediately took measures for Executive upon the subject. The Secretary of State ordered the Patent commissioner to dispatch a special agent of Syria. All the Northern portions of this extensive region have a mild climate, but the southern region will probably be Syria, stretching along the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean, and Mesopotamia, comprising the country between the Tigris and Euphrates, and stretching from the Northern shore of the Persian Gulf, in Lat. 30, along the Euphrates and Tigris. The former river rises in the mountains that the Persian Gulf in Lat. 25, watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, and bounded by the mountains of Persia and Arabia Deserta. Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, &c., &c. We had nearly forgotten to mention, that Mr. Curtis, the Patent Commissioner, has made large sums of money by his speculations in cotton, the cultivation of which he has introduced into Texas, and who has suggested the cultivation of cotton in Turkey. Dr. Davis and Dr. J. L. Smith, both of South Carolina, have already departed for Constantinople, to make experiments in the service of the Sultan.

"Asiatic Turkey contains about 700,000 square miles between Lats. 30 and 45 North, and contains eight provinces, comprehending the old divisions of Natolia, Syria, Assyria, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Chaldea and Palestine, which are now only parts of Syria. All the Northern portions of this extensive region have a mild climate, but the southern region will probably be Syria, stretching along the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean, and Mesopotamia, comprising the country between the Tigris and Euphrates, and stretching from the Northern shore of the Persian Gulf, in Lat. 30, along the Euphrates and Tigris. The former river rises in the mountains that the Persian Gulf in Lat. 25, watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, and bounded by the mountains of Persia and Arabia Deserta. Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, &c., &c. We had nearly forgotten to mention, that Mr. Curtis, the Patent Commissioner, has made large sums of money by his speculations in cotton, the cultivation of which he has introduced into Texas, and who has suggested the cultivation of cotton in Turkey. Dr. Davis and Dr. J. L. Smith, both of South Carolina, have already departed for Constantinople, to make experiments in the service of the Sultan.

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ROW AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Baltimore Sun has received the following letter from the camp of the Baltimore volunteers, showing that rather a disorderly spirit prevails as yet among the troops. The author is evidently "one of them," from his statement that the six hundred Baltimoreans would have been a match for twenty-five hundred Ohioans—that is going it rather too strong.

"Camp Belknap, Aug. 3, 1846.

"Our battalion is joined to one from Ohio, which forms a regiment, and this, in connection with two other companies from Ohio, composes a brigade. There are nine regiments from Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, quartered at the same camp, which is situated on a high bluff of land, from which can see the mouths of our guns, and hear the drums beating the evening.

"Yesterday, Lafayette Hands, Andrew Metterer and some of our boys went over to Rattle, and returned in the evening with a Virginian fine running horse, some one gave Andrew Metterer a catch, which Col. Mitchell, of Ohio, who is Colonel of the 1st Ohio regiment, considered a breach of order, and threw of his men to take it from him. On the men seizing him, in compliance with the orders of their commander, Andrew Metterer, with his cudgel knocked down two of them. Col. Mitchell then rushed on Metterer with drawn sword and inflicted several severe cuts on his head and shoulders, at the same time calling out, 'Shoot him, shoot him!' Lafayette Hands then seized the Colonel, wrenched his sword from him, and chased him with it for some distance. In the mean time a company amounted to about two hundred, were formed, and especially the two first, are so important, that we anxiously expect the arrival of the Colonel.

"Col. Mitchell, on hearing the disorder we immediately sent after him, and on his arrival he started for the camp of Colonel Mitchell, to demand an explanation of his conduct. On his arrival there, however, he was told that the Colonel had started for Matamoras to report to Gen. Taylor, but Col. Mitchell would not hear him, and I do not know how the affair will end."

THE SEMPSTRESSES.

We are glad to learn that the New York sempstresses are about to call a meeting to remonstrate against and resist, if possible, the extention of their employers. Will it be successful? They are now compelled to make shirts *for four cents a piece!* We can hardly credit it, notwithstanding it is asserted to be true. It is said that the females who are working from early in the morning to late at night to gain that which is barely sufficient to enable them to still work on deliberately in starving in full view, tempting them by offers of ease and plenty and luxury to their ruin. Can it be wondered at that so many become vile in New York? No, the wonder is that so many preserve their virtue in the midst of such temptations

United States SATURDAY POST.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin; assisted by *James R. Smith, O. H. Comstock, T. Gardner Smith, J. T. Dent, E. Y. Jennings, P. J. Hawes and Geo. W. Beaver.*

JOHN NIMMO, Canada, East and West.

JNO. F. JOHNSTON, assisted by *Eli M. Stevenson,* for Kentucky.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS is our Agent for Alabama and Tennessee.

ISRAEL E. JAMES is Agent for the Southern and South-Western States and Florida, assisted by *James K. Whipple, O. H. P. Stem, William H. Weld, John B. Weld, E. B. Hussey, T. S. Waterman, and John Collins.*

THOMAS SEVERN is our Travelling Agent for New York.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE collects for us in Penna.

JAMES PIERCE is our Travelling Agent in New Jersey.

CHAS. S. ROWLEY will receive subscribers and subscriptions for this paper in the State of New York.

FROM OUR OWN Correspondent.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

THE SPIRIT OF REFORM—TURKEY AND EGYPT—RAILROADS—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN ITALY—SPREAD OF PEACE AND TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES—DUMAS AND THE DRAMA; HIS APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC—THEATRICALS—MUSICIAN KNIGHTED—PEERS AND PENSIONS—THE CHOLERA IN LONDON—DISAPPEARANCE OF HOUSES AND A LAKE—PHENOMENON OF LONDON WELLS—MISCELLANEOUS.

Bristol, England, August 3, 1846.

It is quite gratifying to observe the spirit of reform and improvement that is fast spreading—literally all over the world. A vast scheme is projected, which many of us now alive may yet see carried into effect; and that is, the union of all the capital cities and chief ports of continental Europe by railways. This, whenever effected, will do more than even the teachings of the last five centuries, towards humanizing, civilizing, and christianizing mankind—towards the softening of national prejudices, those evil and fruitful sources of war. Even now, in all parts of Europe, people begin to think that the day for wholesale human bloodshed has passed away—though, as you will see by some of the journals, that their writers will have it that the *honors* of war appear to be now coveted by Republics. I firmly believe that were any cause of dispute, however serious, to arise at this time, it would be amicably settled. No one dreams of war being again possible between European nations. All regard it as among the horrors of the dark ages; and whenever these international railroads shall be completed—is it not evident to you that wars will be all but impossible? Several sovereigns are expected to meet at Vienna during the Autumn; and such conventions, having for their objects, mutual interests, and a mutually good understanding, are highly to be commended. See too, what a barrier, hitherto of adamantine prejudice, has been broken down at a blow by the Sultan of Turkey, who has proclaimed, through one of his Ministers at Adrianople, that "difference in religious faith concerns only the conscience of individuals. This difference cannot interfere in any manner with their rights as subjects. It is the wish and intention of our sovereign, that all his subjects, whether Mussulman, Christian or Hebrew, shall enjoy equally his protection." Mehemet Ali, of Egypt, but a few years since the bitterest foe of the Sultan, is now, as you are doubtless aware, on a visit to him! Steamships are in all the Turkish waters. Christianity is spreading with wonderful rapidity through all the lands that for a thousand years have suffered under the sanguinary despotism of the creed of Mahomet; and commercial intercourse between those countries and Christendom, was never so active and extensive as in our day. Who does not remember when the interior of Egypt was all but a terra incognita! Whereas it is now the common highway from Europe to India. The Emperor of Russia has avowed his determination to put an end to serfage, as soon as possible—and in this he has been hitherto opposed by the old nobility. He has, however, commenced the experiment in Poland; and it is not difficult to foresee that another generation or so, will see that odious condition of things abolished forever from the dominions of the Czar. He has issued ukases having for object the enjoyment of real property, and the cultivation of the earth, and the practice of manufacturing trades by the Jewish population in his dominions; and the intended formation (already begun) of railroads from St. Petersburg to Novogorod and Moscow, is well known. In Italy too, this example will be followed—and I am glad to see that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has ordered Electric Telegraphs to be erected in his territories. A committee has been formed in London, to raise £7,000 for Father Matthew, the great apostle of the temperance movement; and so important is the cause of temperance here deemed, as a great instrument to advance the welfare of mankind, that a "World's Temperance Convention" is to assemble in London to-morrow, at which all the chief Temperance Societies in Christendom are expected to be present. Thus you may well doubt those who say that this working-day world of ours is worse than it used to be, for I verily believe that it is getting better and better every day.

Something of a novel movement has taken place in the circles of dramatic authorship in Paris, where, it appears that Dumas, the celebrated writer, having sent a new drama to the *Theatre Francoise*—it was *rejected.* A rejection of any work from the pen of Dumas, was a startling novelty, and having been assured by his friends that it ought to have been accepted—that it was worthy—Dumas convened a public meeting of authors and critics, before whom the play was read. The following resolution was unanimously agreed to and signed by all present:—"Without prejudging the result of the representation, or encroaching upon the imprescriptible rights of the public, this meeting, considering that the Theatre Francoise is essentially instituted and supported for the representation of works of high literary merit—a mission which the Theatre Francoise has not fulfilled for several years past—declare that the Committee of the Theatre Francoise has not carried out the object of its institution in refusing the piece of M. Adolphe Dumas." The excitement produced by this incident in such a play-going city as Paris is almost beyond belief. Popular feeling is all in favor of Dumas. The Theatre Francoise will doubtless have to receive and represent the new play, or submit to something like the famous "O. P." riots of years ago at Covent Garden Theatre. A new opera has been brought out at Bologna, and it appears that news of its success at a rehearsal, was actually sent to Paris by a carrier-pigeon! What next? Ole Bull, the Norwegian Paganini, who is well known in America, is now reaping golden harvests in France. Your Ethiopian Serenaders have done remarkably well in England. Miss Cushman is fast realizing a large fortune. Wallace, the composer, I had almost said the universal genius, is preparing an opera for Drury Lane; where Balfe's new piece of the "Maid of Artois" is to be revived. Auber, the composer, has been raised to the rank of the Knight, by Leopold, the King of the Belgians, as a tribute due to his genius. By the way, a new batch of Peers has been created in France; but it is remarked that none of them are distinguished for mental or scientific acquirements—family and political influences having, it is presumed, been the chief motives in their elevation. That is a mistake in the nineteenth century. Now on this side of the channel, to say nothing of the great tribute to Mr. Cobden, by the people, towards which the sum of £25,000 was given in three days in Manchester, and the projected testimonium to Sir Robert Peel—many pensions have been granted by Government to men of genius, and to families of deceased men of genius. Among those which were published a few days ago, I observe £200 a year given to the widow of Sir Martin Shee, late President of the Royal Academy—£200 a year to Tennyson—£200 a year to Forbes, the Natural Philosopher of Edinburgh—and £100 a year to the widow of Loudon, the great writer on botany and gardening. Such grants should always be given to men who have been nationally useful in their day and generation—or to their families when left in poverty, owing to the lives of husbands and fathers having been devoted to the pursuit of science instead of the pursuit of wealth.

It is with regret that we hear every day of the cholera in London. Such, however, is the case, and many deaths have already been the result; but cases of the blue or Asiatic cholera have as yet been few. The truth is—the cholera has now become one of the ordinary diseases of Europe, and every few years may be expected to appear as a fatal pestilence! Great precautions are in progress, not only in the metropolis, but in all the other large towns and cities. At West Bromwich, the other day, three houses disappeared in a twinkling, having sunk into an old coal pit. Fortunately, although inhabited, no lives were lost. In Switzerland, near Irmt, a large lake disappeared on the 22nd and 23rd ult, and a remarkable phenomenon has been noticed in London, namely, the sinking of the water in all the wells—especially the deep ones. Several wells were quoted before the last meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in which the water twenty years ago was seventy feet from the surface; but that now it was not within one hundred and twenty feet. It is said that the numerous deep wells that have been sunk during the last century, are partially draining the London chalk basin. It is now avowed that Croly is the author of "Ten Thousand A-Year." Douglas Jerrold has started a new paper. Punch, however, preserves his popularity. Ibrahim Pacha, while viewing the Town Hall at Liverpool, asked with interest and curiosity—"where do you keep your Harem?" The only manufacture that is decreasing in England and France, is that of lace, which, it is presumed, is becoming unfashionable. The Hon. Grantley Berkeley has made a motion for the accommodation of ladies in the House of Commons; but it was lost, our legislators conceiving, wisely I should think, that the attraction of ladies in the House, would divert the attention of members from the serious business of the nation.

Items of News.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—When the cars arrived at Morristown, the other day, a boy's finger, with part of the tendons attached to it, was discovered fastened in a ring at the end of the train. On their return, at Orange, the boy who lost it was found. It seems that he took hold of the car when in motion, when his finger was caught in the ring and jerked off.

HIGH CHARGES.—One of the officers of the Louisville Legion, writing to a friend in Louisville, says: "The charges at Matamoras are enormous—twenty-five cents for a shave, and $1 50 per night for keeping a horse—other charges are in the same ratio." No one need say after this that the Mexicans are not good at "*making a charge.*"

FATE OF A CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION.—It is feared that Capt. Leavitt, and his friends, eleven in number, who started to California last April, have been murdered. A party of hostile Camanches have been seen in possession of their guns and other arms, and the traders of Little River, in the Seminole country, believe them to be murdered.

SEVERE.—A temperance paper, the Columbia Washingtonian, says: "A colored man, who kept notions for the b-hoys for sale, in Boston, in reply to the inquiry if his *cider* (which he sold for sixpence a tumbler) was good, said: 'I should think it ought to be, *it was manufactured under Brattle street Church!*'"

THE ENGLISH CHOLERA.—Within the last few days there has been an enormous increase, at the various metropolitan hospitals and dispensaries, of English cholera in a very acute form. It is attributable more to atmospheric influences than the use of fruit, to which it is generally ascribed.—*English Paper.*

APPOINTMENT.—Gov. Shunk has appointed the Hon. Hopeful Hepburn, as President Judge of the District of Allegheny, vice Hon. R. C. Grier, appointed Associate Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court. Judge Hepburn has been for some time Associate Judge of the Court of which he is now President.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.—A Law department in connection with this College has been organized. Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and James S. Green and Richard S. Fields, Esquires, of Princeton, have been appointed Professors.

☞ The Grand Jury of Cape May have presented their county Court House as a public nuisance. It was older than the memory of any member of the Grand Jury could reach, and allowed the pittiless storms to visit the bare head of justice, as personified in the judges upon the bench.

☞ The New York Tribune says that first class paper is discounted in that city without difficulty at the rate of six and seven per cent. per annum. Great caution, however, is used as to the quality of the paper taken, with a general disposition to avoid all risk and speculation.

FROM NAUVOO.—At a meeting of Anti-Mormons in Hancock county, lately, resolutions were passed to expel the last remnant of the Mormons from Illinois, and a serious outbreak was daily expected. They intend following Gov. Ford's advice, "to fight it out," we suppose.

MORE TELEGRAPHING OF THIEVES.—Lama Clancy, who ran away from Baltimore with a considerable sum of money, &c., was telegraphed in New York on Sunday, and arrested immediately upon arriving in that city in the Philadelphia cars.

INDIAN MASSACRE.—A letter from Fort Washita, July 28th, says thirty persons left Fort Smith, three weeks previous, for California, and a report has come in from the prairies that they had all been murdered by the Camanchee Indians.

HEAVY FORGERY.—A forged certificate on the Bank of Utica, for $5,000, was received last Saturday at the Bank, from New York. This bank had one similarly printed presented some six months since, for about one hundred.

☞ Wm. Olwy was consigned to the New Orleans calaboose, on the 12th inst., for representing himself as Captain Walker of the Texan Rangers, and fraudulently raising money on the gallant ranger's name.

PUBLIC DINNER TO VICE PRESIDENT DALLAS.—On Thursday last, Vice President Dallas was to partake of a public dinner at Warrentown, Farquier county, Va., by invitation of the Democrats of that town.

A RAILROAD.—The Morristown Jerseyman states that the route for the continuation of the Railroad from that town to Dover, has been settled, and that the Eastern or lower route has been determined on.

☞ Among the passengers who went out in the Great Western, are George A. Porter, Esq., our Consul to Constantinople, and Dr. J. B. Davis, who goes to Turkey on the cotton mission.

A BIG HAUL.—A man, named McDonald, has left Charleston, with about $200,000 of other people's money. So say the newspapers.

SICKNESS ON THE LAKES.—It is very sickly among the seamen on the Western lakes. Fevers are very prevalent.

☞ Daniel Sexton and Elizabeth Mooney were arrested at New Orleans on the 12th inst., for *fighting with axes!*

☞ A lady, name not given, was drowned at Rockaway, on Wednesday week, while bathing in the surf.

OHIO RIVER.—At Pittsburg, on Thursday week, there were four feet of water in the channel.

☞ The Hutchinson Family, during their year's sojourn in England, cleared $30,000.

☞ C. Edwards Lester, it is said, is writing the life of Sam. Houston.

General News.

☞ Wyatt, the murderer, was executed pursuant to sentence, at Auburn, at three o'clock on Monday afternoon week. On being informed that he must be hung, he acted perfectly frantic, remarking that it was hard to be hung for killing such a poor miserable creature as Gordon, and was sorry that he had not killed two or three of the keepers; then he would have been satisfied.

Considerable excitement was created on the ensuing Wednesday, by the disappearance from the jail of the body. It was subsequently discovered that it had been taken from the jail to the State prison, and put in a barrel. Upon learning this fact, a considerable crowd assembled, and threatened pretty strongly to take the body by force. The difficulty was finally settled, however, by giving it up to be decently buried. We think there is more harm than good comes from the frequent practice of dissecting dead bodies.

TREASURY NOTES.—The Washington Union of Friday week states that the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized, under the advice of the President of the United States, and in conformity with the act of July last, the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of half a million of dollars of the denomination of $50 and $100. Notes of a larger denomination will hereafter be occasionally issued. The Union adds—"We understand from the best authority that the Secretary of the Treasury has uniformly avowed his determination to issue no Treasury notes under $50."

DECISION IN THE CASE OF GENERAL GAINES.—The finding of the Court of Inquiry in the case of General Gaines, is published by the War Department. The Court have found—

"That several of the acts of Brevet Major General Gaines 'were not authorized by his instructions or by law; and that he has violated orders.'

"That for the calls made by him 'for volunteers after the 16th of May, when he knew of the victories of [General] Taylor, the Court cannot find any necessity at the time—any authority in his instructions, or any warrant of law.'

"That in mustering into service at Mobile certain general and staff officers, after he was relieved of his command by instructions from the War Department, 'the Court are of opinion that he transcended his authority, and violated his orders.'"

The Court recommend to the favorable consideration of the President, the good and patriotic motives, and the public zeal, by which, as the Court believe, General Gaines was actuated in all these transactions, and therefore they recommend that no further proceedings be had in this case. The President expresses his decided disapprobation of the irregular and unauthorized proceedings, but in consideration of the motives, and the public zeal which actuated the conduct of General Gaines, directs that further proceedings in his case be dispensed with. The President says:

"The exercise of authority not possessed nor delegated—the non-observance of instructions, or the expenditure of the public treasure, not justified by imperious necessity, cannot be disregarded. A just responsibility of all in authority makes it a public duty of imperative obligation, to observe and strictly enforce the law and the rules of the service."

PAOLI PARADE.—Upon conferring with various Volunteer Companies of the adjacent townships, it has been deemed advisable to give a general invitation to the various volunteer companies of this and the adjoining counties, to assemble at Paoli, the approaching anniversary of the 20th of September. We would also suggest to volunteers having control of the Monument Parade Ground, to extend invitations generally and specially, and prepare arrangements accordingly. MANY VOLUNTEERS.

The Paoli will ever be memorable in American history, as the spot where the massacre of the soldiers under Gen. Wayne, occurred in the Revolution. It is upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, and may be reached by the city volunteers in an hour or two—and, if we are not mistaken, on application to the Canal Commissioners, the passage for volunteers is *free.*—*Inquirer.*

MOB LAW IN OHIO.—In Mercer County, Ohio, there are several large settlements composed entirely of free colored families. In this county it was the intention of the executors of the will of John Randolph to settle his manumitted slaves to the number of one hundred and twenty, but after purchasing land and conveying them to it, the white settlers refused to allow them to take possession. We now learn from the Daily Daytonian that a meeting of the white settlers has been held, and resolutions adopted to expel all the free blacks from the county, and it is feared that if it cannot be accomplished peaceably, mob law will be resorted to to effect the object.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A writer in the National Intelligencer says that spirit of hartshorn is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wound, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses, diluted, taken inwardly during the day. The hartshorn decomposes chemically the virus insinuated into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys its deleteriousness.

☞ The Oswego Advertiser expresses the opinion that the new Tariff will work considerable change in the Salt trade of the Lakes, by enabling British salt coming up the St. Lawrence, at a low rate of duty, to compete with, if not entirely to supersede, the American article. Under the specific duty of three cents per bushel, it has been shipped in considerable quantities.

HARD TIMES.—The volunteers in the Army of Invasion complain bitterly at the exorbitant exactions of the sutlers. One poor fellow, troubled in *spirit*, says: "It's pretty tough, I tell you—wages only seven dollars a month, *whiskey from one to two dollars a gallon*, and other *accessaries* of life in the same proportion."

☞ An officer of the navy, in writing about the skirmish in which the Princeton was engaged on the 8th ult., says: "The Princeton is called by the Mexicans the 'Yankee Devil,' and is considered as being endowed with a sort of ubiquity from her being everywhere, at least where they don't want her."

ROBBERY.—One Friday night week, Joseph Bradlee & Co.'s counting room, Boston, was entered, and the safe opened by false keys and robbed of $700, one of the bills being a $500 note on the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank. Some other packages of money were overlooked by the thieves.

PHYSICIANS LOOK OUT.—A verdict of five hundred dollars damages was recorded in the Berks County (Pa.) Common Pleas last week, against a physician residing in Kutztown, for unskilful and negligent treatment of a fractured arm. Right enough.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Office of the Saturday Evening Post.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27.

REMARKS—Business continues rather dull and languid, and the transactions have been on a restricted scale. There is a little more tightness in the money market, but the requirements for business operations have not been large.

FLOUR & MEAL—The flour market continues extremely inactive and prices have slightly declined. Sales for export of 1000 bbls fair and good brands, fresh ground, at $4, and 300 half bbls at $4,37½ per pair, 600 barrels sound old stock at $3,75a3,81¼, and some fresh ground scraped at $3,62½, 700 bbls sound old western at $3,65a3,68¾. For city use, sales of western at $3,62½a3,75, and Pa. at $3,75a4,25. Rye Flour—No sales; we quote $2,62½a2,69. Corn Meal—Is in moderate demand—Sales of 1400 bbls at $2,44a2,50—fresh ground at the latter price.

GRAIN—But little arriving. Sales of 11,000 bushels wheat, good old Pa. red, at 82a83c, early in the week, since at 83c; old and new mixed at 82c; 1000 do new southern at 75a80c. Rye—No sales—We quote 60 cts. Corn—Is scarce and wanted. Sales of 6a7000 bushels southern at 52a51, and inferior at 50c; white at 50 cts—Pa. round yellow we quote at 53a54c. Oats—Sales of southern at 23a24½c. Oats are wanted.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in limited request—sales of 400 bbls at $9,50a9,75 per barrel for mess, and $7,75a8 for prime in lots. Bacon—Stock quite moderate. Sales of 100 casks hams at 5½a6, and covered at 5¼a8¼c; sides at 5¼, and 100 casks shoulders at 3½a3¾c. Lard—Sales of 250a300 bbls at 6½c, part for manufacturing. Butter is steady at 8½a8¾c. Cheese—Sales at 7½a8 cents.

AMERICAN COTTON & WOOLLEN GOODS—There is no essential change to note in the market. A moderate trade is going forward for the supply of the west, and prices rule exceedingly low.

ASHES—Small sales of pots at $3,50 per 100 lbs.

BARK—Sales of 25 hhds No. 1 horse power quercitron bark at $25 per ton—water power is held at $24.

BEESWAX—Sales of 1000 lbs yellow at 26½a27c.

COAL—Prices are steady, but the demand is less active for shipment, and second quality Schuylkill white ash is held less firmly. Sales of red and white ash lump at $4, and broken $4,25 per ton; Lehigh lump $4,12½ and broken $4,25. Cargo sales of Bituminous coal at 16a15½c per bushel.

COFFEE—Demand less active, but prices are steady. Sales of 1000 bags Rio, in lots, at 7 to 7½c per lb; Laguayra at 7a7½c, all on time.

COPPER—Sales of sheathing at 22c, 6 mos.

COTTON—During the last few days the sales of cotton have been rather restricted, but prices are firm. The week's sales amount to 650 bales; New Orleans and Mobile at 7¼ to 10½, and Florida and Upland at 7½a9½c per lb cash and on time. By auction 57 bales New Orleans at 6½c cash. We quote ordinary to middling Orleans at 7½a8¾, good middling to middling fair 8¾a9¼; fair 9½a10 cts per lb. Arrived 180 bales.

DRUGS & DYES—A sale of 12 tons Sicily crude brimstone at $43 per ton; 150 bags Sicily sumac at $43, 5 casks ombre madder at 11½c per lb, and bleaching powders at 5½c, all on time.

FEATHERS—Sales of 4000 lbs good geese feathers at 28a33c per lb, cash and time.

FISH—The receipts have been quite large this week and mackerel have declined in price; sales by the invoice small No. 1 at $9,37a9,32; No. 2 $5,37a5,50; large No. 3 $5,25a5,50, and small $4,37a4,50 per bbl. From stores prices are unsettled, the size of the fish varying very much. We quote 50c above the above rates.

FRUIT—Sales on the wharf of 800 boxes Sicily lemons at $1,50a2 per box; 4a500 boxes oranges in fair to prime order at $1,50 to 4,25; 300 boxes bunch raisins at $4,25 per box.

FLAX—A sale of 10,000 lbs western at 8c per lb.

GINSENG—Sales of 1530 lbs crude at 37½c.

GUANO—Small sales at steady rates.

HEMP—A sale of 78 bales hackled hemp at $112,50 per ton, and some damaged water rotted at $50—both on time.

HIDES—No sales of hides have transpired this week.

HOPS—Sales at 17c per lb for 1st sort in lots.

INDIGO—Small sales of Bengal indigo at 90 to 95c per pound.

IRON—There is a languid feeling in the iron market, and the sales have been confined to small parcels for the immediate use of manufacturers. About 140 tons good Anthracite pig were taken, No. 1 at $30, and No. 2 at $24 per ton. Blooms have declined $5 per ton, and are dull at $55 to 65, as in quality. Bar iron is also inactive.

LEAD—Sales of 1000 pigs Missouri at 3½c cash, and 785 pigs at 3½c, 4 mos—the market closing dull. Arrived 7710 pigs.

LUMBER—Sales of white pine boards at $12a13, and yellow at $11a12 per M. foot. Laths $1,40 per M.

MOLASSES—Has been rather more inquired for.—Sales of 60 hhds Porto Rico at 28; 40 Cuba Muscovado at 25½; 20 Trinidad at 25; 300 bbls New Orleans sugar house at 29, and part at 27c, all 4a6 mos.

NAVAL STORES—The transactions have been on a very restricted scale, at steady rates. Sales of spirits of turpentine in small lots at 31a35c. Arrived 949 bbls rosin.

OILS—Linseed oil is dull of sale at 58 to 60c in casks and bbls. Sperm is held firmer; sales of bleached winter at $1. Whale is steady at 35½a37c.

PLASTER—Sales of two cargoes—one at $2,25, the other at $2,40 per ton.

RICE—Sales of 70 tcs at 3½a3½c, cash and time, part for export. Holders now ask 3½a3¾c. Arrived 219 casks.

SALT—No cargo sales reported. Arrived 9700 bushels Turks Island.

SEEDS—In cloverseed no sales. Sales of flaxseed at $1,18 per bushel.

SPICES—Sales of pepper in lots at 10½c per lb—10 bbls cloves at 17c cash.

SPIRITS—Limited sales of brandy, Bordeaux at $2a2,05; Rochelle $1,12½ and old Cogniac $2,30a2,75.—Weesp anchor gin $1,25. Whiskey is extremely dull. Sales in bbls at 22, and since at 21½c—hhds nominally held at 22c.

SUGAR—There has been more inquiry for New Orleans sugar with sales of 510 hhds at 6½ to 7c per lb, 4 mos, part to leave the market. These sales show a slight advance in prices. 75 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba at 7½a7¾, and 6¾ for the latter—300 boxes Havana and Cuba brown at 7½ to 8c, and 500 boxes on terms not public.—Arrived 202 hhds, 53 bbls, 458 boxes.

TEAS—There are no changes to note in the tea market.

TOBACCO—Sales of 175 bales Cuba leaf, part at 20 cts and part at less. 40 hhds Kentucky at 2½a6c per lb for inferior to good quality. Arrived 60 hhds, 22 boxes.

WOOL—The activity noted in our last weekly report has been followed by a dull and quiet market, and prices are feebly supported. Sales of 40,000 pounds domestic wool in lots—common and tub washed at 19 to 22½ to ¼ blood 22 to 24; ½ and full blood at 24a27 and prime Saxony at 28a32c per lb, cash and time.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool there is not much offering. We quote cotton at ¼d per lb; flour 2s 3d per bbl; grain 8d per bushel, and bark 30a37s per bushel.

COAL FREIGHTS—There is a good supply of vessels; we quote to Boston $1,50, Providence and Fall River $1,25a1,31, New York and Brooklyn $1, and to Baltimore 75c per ton.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia.—At market, 1000 head of beef cattle, including 300 western; 160 cows and calves; 300 swine, and 930 sheep and lambs. Prices—Beef cattle continue in good demand, and 850 head were sold, including 250 driven to New York, at $5,25a6,25 per 100 lbs. Cows and Calves—Sales of dry cows at $1a12; springers $10 a18, and milch cows at $20a30 each. Swine—Sales at $5a5,50 per 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs—Sales of sheep at $1,50a3, and lambs at $1a2,50 each, according to quality.

Baltimore, Aug. 21.—Beef Cattle—There was a plentiful supply of beeves at the scales, though prices were not so good as those of last week. There were 600 head offered, 160 of which were driven to Philadelphia, and the balance (440 head) taken by city butchers at prices ranging from $1,75 to 2,62½ per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to $3,50a5 nett. The quality of the stock was inferior. Hogs—Live hogs are scarce at $5,50a5,75 per 100 lbs.

Richmond, Aug. 19.—Forcattle from the scales, gross weight, $1,25a2,62½; nett $4½a5,25, according to quality. Mutton—$2,00a4,00—scarce and in demand. Lambs—$1,50a2,50, according to quality. Veals $2,50a5, according to quality.

SALES OF STOCKS.

266 shares Girard Bank,		10
200 do.	Reading R. R.	37¼
50 do.	Chesapeake & Del. Canal Stock,	35
25 do.	N. American Insurance Co.	6¼
10 do.	Philada. & Trenton R. R.	118
10 do.	United States Bank,	4
$500 State 5's,		66¼
$1000 Texas Notes,		12¼
$1000 State 5's, s5,		66¼
$2000 State 5's,		66¼
$1300 Lehigh 6's,		50
$3000 State 5's, 2ds		66¼
$30 Lehigh Interest,		40

SCARLET FEVER, like all other fevers, commences with nausea and sickness, great thirst, headache, redness of the eyes, &c. In two or three days a prickling sensation is experienced, and an eruption of a fiery redness begins to appear, first on the face and arms, and finally a uniform redness covers the whole body.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are an easy, safe and certain cure for this and every other fever.

In all cases of Scarlet Fever said *Indian Vegetable Pills* should be taken every night on going to bed, in such doses as to produce copious evacuations by the bowels. This course, if properly followed up, will in a short time subdue the most violent attack of Scarlet Fever; at the same time the digestion will be improved, and the blood so completely purified, that new life and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

CAUTION.—It should be remembered that Mr. Edward Cole, of Philadelphia, Mr. John Dickson, of Easton, Pa., and Messrs. Browning and Brothers, of Philadelphia, are not agents of ours, and as they purchase no Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at our office, *we cannot guarantee any medicine they may have for sale.*

The only security against imposition, is to purchase from no person unless he can show a certificate of Agency, or at the OFFICE and General Depot, No. 169 Race street, Philada. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Offices, for the sale of the medicine, wholesale and retail, No. 288 Greenwich street, New York, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, and principal Office and General Depot, No. 169 RACE Street, Philadelphia.

TO TAILORS.

FASHIONS.—F. MAHAN, No. 211 Chesnut street Philadelphia, has his work so far advanced, that he is able to assure the trade that it will be ready for delivery about the 10th or 15th of September. The system of cutting is acknowledged by a great number of the respectable tailors in the country to be the most accurate and certain of any system for garment cutting now published. The plate of Fashions contains 17 splendidly colored figures representing the various styles of dress to be worn this coming fall and winter. It contains also a likeness of Gen. Taylor mounted upon his charger. A large full sized pattern sheet has been gotten up for the benefit of those who take the plate and not the work, accompanying which is a phamphlet containing illustrations, directions for making up, &c. Price $2 per copy or $4 per year in advance. The system is $5 per annum in advance with an uncolored plate. The system and plate are $8 per year in advance with one dollar reduction for prompt payment. Address as above, post paid, with the amount enclosed. aug 30 1t*

TRAVELLING AND LOCAL AGENTS wanted to procure subscribers to Godey's Reprint of Blackwood's Lady's Magazine, price $1 a year. The London World of Fashion, price $1 a year. The most liberal terms allowed. Address, post paid, aug 22 3t L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED TO CIRCULATE IN all sections of the country FROST'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD, 3 vols each 164 engravings, the most costly and magnificent work ever published in America.

THE MONUMENT TO JACKSON, tenth edition now ready with additions. Applications, post paid, to be made to CHARLES J. GILLIS, Publisher, 40½ Walnut street above Dock. july 25 4t*

"DONT GIVE UP THE SHIP."

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1846.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I certify that before my remembrance I became afflicted with what the physicians called SCROFULA. It made its first appearance by pain and swelling of my joints—more especially of my ankles, knees, wrists and elbows, after which the glands of my throat and neck became inflamed and swelled, attended with most excruciating pains. I was often confined entirely to my bed, and for weeks together could not move my neck or turn my head. Several physicians attended upon me at different times, they did not appear to do me any good.

About a year ago I was attacked with vomiting, which continued every few minutes all one night. The next day an eruption appeared on the sides of my neck, which soon spread all over my neck, head and face, with inflammation of my eyes and eyelids, which destroyed my eye lashes, and caused the hair to fall from off my head; and soon the disease spread all over me, my limbs were one entire scab. I could not bend my arms or hands without causing the skin to crack open, when the blood would run out. Some of my finger nails came off. In short, I was unable to get my own living, and in this condition I was taken by Mrs David Stewart and Mrs. Elizabeth Doughty, of Spring Garden street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, to DR. JAYNE, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia, in order that he might undertake my case. He directed me to take his ALTERATIVE three times a day, according to the directions, and his SANATIVE PILLS as often as I should find necessary. I have now taken his Alterative four months, and am most happy to say that *it has entirely cured me.*

CAROLINE NEWBERRY,
aug8-tf No. 118 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF THAT COUGH, for coughing denotes irritation of the throat or lungs, which is the immediate precursor of *Inflammation, Abscess, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Consumption and Death.* Now, there is no need of coughing at all, for JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will immediately relieve the Cough, subdue the Inflammation, cleanse the Lungs and throat from all irritating or obstructing matter, and effect a speedy cure. For sale at No. 8 South THIRD Street. aug 8 tf

LATEST NEWS FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 15, 1846.

Dr. D. Jayne:—Dear Sir,—Mr. John Mills, residing on the Cumberland side of the river, directly opposite this place, called on me a few days since, and stated that his wife was cured of a very severe cough, which she had been troubled with for a long time, by the use of your "EXPECTORANT." Before she commenced using it, she had become so weakened and reduced as to be obliged to keep her bed, with every appearance of having *deep seated* CONSUMPTION, and he had very little hopes of her recovery, especially on the night before she commenced using the Expectorant. Her cough was so tight and severe that he did not think *she could live till morning*, and three bottles, which he procured from me, restored her to perfect health. He wishes me to communicate these facts to you.

Respectfully, yours, MARTIN LUTZ.

N. B.—Your "Carminative Balsam" answers admirably the purpose for which it is intended, and is quite in demand. M. L.

Prepared only at No. 8 S. THIRD St. aug 8 tf

THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST may be obtained, weekly, at REDDING & CO'S Periodical Depot, No. 1, STATE STREET, BOSTON; W. H. GRAHAM, Tribune Office, NEW YORK. Or MILTON BOULEMET, MOBILE, ALABAMA.

CHEAP LEATHER STORE, NO. 67 CHESNUT Street, between SECOND and THIRD Sts. Philadelphia. The subscriber has constantly on hand a general assortment of FINISHED LEATHERS, suitable for BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS and COACH MAKERS, BOOK BINDERS, HATTERS, &c.

Also, RED and OAK TAN SOLE LEATHER, and FRENCH CALF SKINS.

feb 16-tf ANDREW E. CHAMBERS.

OUR MAIL RECEIPTS.

Receipts for the Saturday Evening Post from the 18th to the 24th August.

August 18, received from			
G. W. Peale	$2 00	J. Bowker	2 00
J. E. James	45 00	C. W. Balcom	5 00
P. N. Cilley	3 00	R. D. Ruhl	2 00
W. Leslie	3 00	N. P. McClann	2 00
J. Wood	5 00	G. W. Borton	2 00
Mrs. A. Fisler	2 00	L. C. Davis	4 00
Juliana Rossiter	2 00	W. S. Jeanes	2 00
T. F. Clark	2 00	F. G. Parker	1 00
B. Dupuy	2 00	N. W. Knight	2 00
W. H. Stokes	4 00	S. B. Charlton	2 00
J. Winpenny	2 00	S. P. Swain	1 00
J. Cook	2 00		
August 19.			
F. H. Binkley	2 00	S. B. Way	20 00
W. R. Hagy	1 00	J. L. Lewis	15 00
Mrs. R. Hagy	1 00	M. O. Norman	2 00
J. P. Atherton	5 00	C. W. Tallmadge	2 00
J. H. Haywood	1 00	S. G. Rheiner	3 00
B. Grant	2 00	R. J. Pelletier	2 00
C. Parke	8 00	W. G. Worrell	2 00
T. McCulloch	2 00	D. S. Howell	4 00
B. Altemus	2 00	P. C. Crosby	2 00
J. E. Bryant	16 00	W. N. Lawrence	2 00
O. P. Gilham	2 00	G. D. Tayler	5 00
J. Matthias	2 00	L. F. Stephens	2 00
Dr. A. Comstock	1 00	N. R. Arnold	2 00
August 20.			
B. J. Hughes	5 00	B. S. Belt	2 00
E. Morgan	5 00	R. T. McCoy	4 00
C. C. Armstrong	2 00	O. S. Riley	2 00
J. Matley	2 00	R. S. Phelps	2 00
J. Slenker	2 00	G. N. Olwine	2 00
G. S. Churchhill	20 00	C. D. Carman	3 00
H. S. Hoffman	2 00	A. B. Cline	2 00
S. G. Ogden	2 00	S. P. Stevens	2 00
J. R. Gibbons	2 00	A. C. Denton	2 00
M. P. Pennell	5 00	R. McClintock	3 00
N. O. Wills	2 00	B. W. Riddle	2 00
S. C. Wayne	2 00		
August 21.			
W. Trader	2 00	L. D. Butcher	2 00
W. Wagner	2 00	N. R. Watson	2 00
Dr. H. B. Hamilton	2 00	G. D. Newlin	2 00
S. Spickler	2 00	A. M. Allen	4 00
J. D. French	10 00	D. C. Palen	2 00
J. E. Forman	2 00	C. S. Hatch	2 00
J. Smiley	10 00	D. R. Cooper	2 00
J. Frick	2 00	W. G. Grubb	2 00
N. Baker	2 00	B. C. Brown	5 00
R. N. Hammett	2 00	V. P. White	2 00
S. P. Cooley	20 00	S. W. Sheppard	2 00
R. S. Wright	3 00	P. C. Pelton	1 00
August 22.			
G. Savits	2 00	S. S. Hays	2 00
B. N. Colver	10 00	D. R. Dick	2 00
Sarah M. Newman	2 00	S. L. Long	2 00
L. Shepard	2 00	G. R. Reed	15 00
J. McMechan	2 00	T. S. Wheat	2 00
W. Wright	99 50	G. B. Jay	2 00
D. Townsend	6 00	N. B. Riggs	2 00
W. W. Cooper	2 00	B. D. Deal	5 00
D. J. Gould	2 00	S. C. Shope	2 00
B. D. Jones	3 00	C. M. Butler	2 00
S. N. Robeson	2 00	R. J. Kelley	2 00
C. N. Hunter	2 00		
August 24.			
D. Powner	13 70	J. B. Robinson	2 00
J. Nelson	2 00	J. Brown	2 00
J. N. Shallenberger	2 00	C. C. Clinton	20 00
H. S. Getz	1 00	L. B. Simes	2 00
A. F. Gare	2 50	D. W. Talcott	2 00
J. J. Martin	5 00	G. N. Parker	2 00
E. Wheeler	2 00	W. A. Cade	2 00
S. W. Finley	2 00	N. S. Hunter	2 00
N. Slade	1 00	L. A. Riche	2 00
T. C. Parker	2 00	P. D. Palmer	2 00
W. Newbold	2 00	G. W. White	4 00

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AGENTS WANTED.—At the Office of SEAR'S NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS, No. 128 NASSAU STREET, N. YORK, to sell these Splendidly Illustrated Volumes, decidedly the best, cheapest, and most saleable ever issued in America. No person need apply unless he can give good security, or has a cash capital of from $45 to $50, to invest in the business.

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ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
No 128 Nassau Street, New York.

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The "PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," (an octavo volume, of 400 or 500 pages,) given gratis, and sent by mail, to all New Subscribers, sending TWO DOLLARS.

☞ The Postage on the Volume will not exceed 25 cents. july 11-tf if

COMSTOCK'S PHONETIC MAGAZINE.—JUST PUBLISHED,—The September number (the first number) of COMSTOCK'S PHONETIC MAGAZINE.

An important object of this work is to make the people acquainted with the advantages which would result from the adoption of a *perfect* alphabet of the English language. To accomplish this object with ease to the reader, most of the articles will be in the old, as well as the new orthography. Thus the complexity and deformity of the one, will appear the more striking, when contrasted with the simplicity and beauty of the other.

THE PHONETIC MAGAZINE is got up in a style similar to that of the first periodical of the day containing 24 octavo pages, and sent to subscribers at the moderate price of ONE DOLLAR *per annum.* Letters (post-paid) should be directed to

A. COMSTOCK,
aug 12 2t* No. 100 Mulberry st., Philadelphia.

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

No. 105 Chesnut Street, between Third and Fourth, PHILADELPHIA.

THIS popular and central Hotel, established by the Messrs. Sanderson, having passed into the hands of the subscriber, he desires to inform his friends and the public, that it is now open for the reception of guests.

To those who have visited "THE FRANKLIN HOUSE," its advantages as a desirable stopping place are well known; to those who have not, it will be only necessary to state that it is situated in the busiest part of the most fashionable street, in the immediate vicinity of the Exchange, Post Office, Banks, Custom House, Places of Amusement, Hotels, Steamboat Landings, Railroad Depots, Public Squares, Court Houses, &c. &c.

Since the change of proprietors, a large amount of money has been expended in enlarging, re-fitting, re-furnishing and painting. Among the numerous improvements, may be mentioned Improved Entrances, a NEW LADIES' ORDINARY, a New Gentlemens' Dining Saloon, New Parlors, New Chambers, New Kitchen, and New Bar Room, besides many other minor improvements.

The principal features of a first rate Hotel—"The Table and Wine Cellar" will be under the management of MR. JAMES M. SANDERSON, one of the former proprietors, whose ambition to excel as a Caterer is well known. His widely celebrated Cook, "PELLETIER," aided by experienced assistants, will still continue to be his right hand man.

The Office and Books will be under the charge of MR. GEORGE P. BURNHAM, late the able Editor of the "Daily Ohio Union," of Cincinnati, and more recently of Boston. In short great exertions have been made, and hereafter will not be spared, to render "THE FRANKLIN" one of the *very first* Hotels for comfort, convenience, and good living.

july 25-3m D. K. MINOR.

REFORMED PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. ROSE, during a practice of twenty six years in this city, seeing the rise and downfall of the various systems in medicine, made important improvement upon the old practice, which in his hands has superseded Hydropathy, Homœopathy, and all other systems. His remedies now in general use having met with such success, as to render it necessary for the enlargement of his Laboratory and Offices, for the accommodation of the increased applications to him for advice.

Dr. Rose's Prophylactic Syrup or Panacea, for the cure of all Cutaneous Diseases, Impurity of Blood, Ulcers, Cancers, Scrofula, Consumption, &c.

Dr. Rose's Cough Syrup, for Coughs, Colds, Irritation of the Throat and Lungs, is superior to all other preparations for Coughs and Colds.

Dr. Rose's Croup or Hive Syrup invariably succeeding in removing Croup or Hives, without straining children by vomiting, as most other preparations for Croup do.

Dr. Rose's Astringent Compound for spitting blood—this compound requires no comment; its effect in arresting Hæmorrhage is instantaneous.

Dr. Rose's Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever and Debility. This mixture has never failed in curing *Fever and Ague,* Bilious Fever, or in removing Debility.

Dr. Rose's Syrup for Cholera and Bowel Complaint. During the summer months, as these diseases prevail among children, we consider it incumbent to let the public know where a specific can be had. In 1832, when our city was scourged with cholera, this remedy succeeded in 148 out of 162 cases.

Dr. Rose's Tonic Alterative Vegetable Pills. As a general family medicine, these Pills stand pre-eminent. Where they have been used they are not thrown aside for any other purgative medicine: to cleanse and purify the body, their equal has never been known. An eminent Druggist of this city declared them to be very superior, and offered to purchase the receipt for making them.

The above, and many other valuable remedies, compounded under the immediate superintendance of Dr. Rose at his Laboratory, can be had Wholesale or Retail, at No. 18 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

All orders from abroad punctually attended to, and a liberal discount allowed.

Dr. Rose may be consulted at his office connected with the Laboratory, from 10 o'clock in the morning. Advice given to the poor gratis.

J. S. McMULLIN, General Agent,
jef27-3m.* No. 18 South Eighth Street.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.—The following extract of a letter is from a very respectable mercantile house, dated

WASHINGTON, Rappahannock Co., Va.,
May 28th, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—Our Mr. Jones has been in a very low state of health for more than a year—he has had the benefit of the best medical advice our county affords, and also visited your city, during last summer, but found no relief.—On the 15th of April last we purchased half dozen bottles of your TONIC VERMIFUGE, and half dozen boxes of SANATIVE PILLS. Through carelessness in packing the articles in a dry goods box one half the Vermifuge was broken. Mr. Jones commenced with the Pills, and after taking a *few doses* felt a decided improvement. The three bottles of Vermifuge, which come safe to hand, brought from him, he thinks, not less than ONE THOUSAND WORMS, and perhaps many more. He is now in better health than he has been in for years, and we hope a few more bottles of your Vermifuge and Pills will effect a permanent cure. All our physicians have entirely mistaken his case, Professor Samuel Jackson, of your city, at the head. As to our responsibility, we have to refer you to Messrs. Inskip, Molten & Woodruff, Silk-house, Market near 4th street, and to Haskell, Hoskins & Co., corner of 5th and Market streets. Mr. Jones is most anxious to get more of your Pills and Vermifuge as soon as possible. Respectfully, J. B. JONES & Co.

Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South THIRD st., Phila. jy 4 tfy

ALMANAC.

Sept. 1846.	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water	Moon's phases.
29 Saturday,	5 29	6 32	7 9	
30 Sunday,	5 30	6 30	8 18	D. H. M.
31 Monday,	5 31	6 29	9 48	
1 Tuesday,	5 32	6 28	11 11	
2 Wednesday,	5 33	6 27	morn	Full 30 15
3 Thursday,	5 35	6 25	12 15	Last 12 6 41
4 Friday,	5 36	6 24	1 10	New 20 10 33
5 Saturday,	5 37	6 23	1 55	First 28 2 56

Married,

At Cape May Court House, on the 23d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Tisdale, Dr C. F. LEAMING, to HANNAH H. daughter of Richard Thompson, Esq. of Cape May county, N. J.

On the 24th inst. at St. Luke's Church, Germantown, by the Rev. Mr. Rodney, GEORGE W. TOLAND, to HANNAH S. daughter of the late Robt. Johnson, all of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. B. R. Loxley, Mr. FREDERICK LLOYD, of Princeton, N. J. to Miss LYDIA ANN WARDEN, of Philadelphia.

On the 17th of August inst, by John Matley, Esq. DAVID JOHNSON, merchant, to CHARLOTTE, daughter of Thomas Hauwek, all of Phillipsburg, Centre county, Penna.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. G. S. Webb, Mr. R. HYAL BROCKWAY, of Nashville, Tenn. to Miss ELIZABETH ANN LEVERING, daughter of Nathan Levering, Esq. of this city.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, Mr. WILLIAM HAUGHEY, to Miss LYDIA S. GEORGE, all of this city.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, Mr. W. N. MOSTEHEAD, to Mrs. MARIE ANGELIQUE MORAT, both of Louisiana.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Solomon Higgins Mr. WM. DALBY, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Charles Stockton, of the Northern Liberties.

In West Springfield, Mass. on the 5th instant, by the Rev. D. Williams, Mr. J. M. BALDWIN, of this place, to Miss JULIA H. ROOT, of the former place.

By the Rev. George Chandler on the 16th inst. Mr. GEORGE COLE, to Miss HANNAH MARTIN.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. John L. Grant, DAVID MCCLURE, of Bridgeton, N. J. to ELIZA S. daughter of Thomas Stewart, of this city.

On the 16th inst. in St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. X. Gartland, V. G., HENRY JOHN FASY, to Miss LOUISA CARROLL, both of Philadelphia.

At Silver Lake, Susquehanna county, Pa. on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Low, EDWARD W. ROSE, of Silver Lake, to MARION SIMPSON, daughter of John Simpson, Esq. formerly of England.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, Mr. HUGH R. STINGER, to Miss MARY ANN KAUFFENBART, both of Philadelphia.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. David Malin, Mr. SAMUEL D. BARBAR, to Miss MARY ANN MCMALLEN, all of this city.

Died,

On the 25th inst. ANN RYDER.

On the 23d inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, aged 74.

Suddenly, on the 22d instant, Mrs. MARY BARTLETT, aged 70 years.

At Holmesburg, on the 24th inst. WILLIAM WARNER MITCHELL, in his 12th year.

At Perth Amboy, N. Jersey, on the 23d inst. SUSANNA, eldest daughter of C. A. Forbes, Esq. of Perth Amboy.

On the 24th inst. MARY, wife of John G. Repplier.

On the 22d inst. ALEXANDER LAWSON, aged 73 years, a native of Scotland, and for many years a resident of this city.

On the 23d inst. Mrs. CATHARINE DAVIS, aged 31.

On the 21st inst. MARY, second daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Lybrand, in his 19th year.

On the 22d inst. Mr. JOHN STEWART, aged 35 years.

On the 22d inst. Mrs. RACHEL MYERS, aged 36 years.

On the 23d inst. MARTIN ANDERSON, aged 57 years.

On the 21st inst. Mr. JACOB BECK, aged 54 years.

On the 23d inst. ELIZA DOLAN, aged 1 year.

On the 22d inst. MARY ANN WALKER, aged 65 years.

On the 23d instant, THOMAS MAHAIEN, only child of George and Ann Ruddach, in his 6th year.

On the 23d inst. JOHN WHITE, aged 32 years.

Suddenly, on the 21st inst. PETER EBERT, Sr. aged 73.

At Baltimore, on the 21st inst. HARRIET C. BROWN, aged 48 years.

In the city of Washington, on the 20th inst. Dr. WM. NIBLO, Jr. of the city of New York, aged 32 years.

On the 23d inst. WILLIAM RUDOLPH MCKEAN.

On the 17th inst. at Quakertown, Bucks county, aged 4 years, WILLIAM H. GOULD.

Suddenly, at New York, GEORGE PLATT.

At New York, on the 19th inst. SAMUEL P. THOMPSON, druggist, of this city, aged 33 years.

On the 20th inst. ANN MCCABE, aged 34 years.

On the 20th inst. DAVID GILLILAND, aged 7 years.

On the 21st inst. THOMAS OWEN.

On the 21st inst. MARY ANN, daughter of Valentine and Mary Ann Barnes, aged 1 year and 7 months.

On the 20th inst. Mr. CHARLES M. ROBERTS, aged 33.

On the 21st inst. JOSEPH PATTERSON, aged 2 years.

On the 20th inst. HENRY PARMENTER, aged 32 years.

On the 20th inst. JOHN A. BORNER, aged 73 years.

On the 20th inst. ANNA MARIA STOKES, wife of Mr. James Dunn.

At Kaign's Point, near Phila. on the 19th inst. HORACE H. infant son of Walter and Sabrina Blood, aged 9 mos.

On the 21st inst. ADALAIDE, daughter of John W. Ashmead, aged 2 years and 5 months.

On the 20th inst. WM. RICHARDS, aged 38 years.

On the 19th inst. JAMES M. DANFORTH, aged 38.

On the 19th inst. PATRICK LAMB, aged 34 years.

On the 20th inst. JOSEPH GOMINGER, son of Bartholomew and Ann Sutton, aged 9 months.

On the 20th inst. CHARLES TAGUE, Jr. aged 14 mos.

On the 20th inst. JAMES EDMUND TODD, son of Wm S. and R. C. McDowell, aged 13 months.

On the 19th inst. ALICE, aged 15 months, infant daughter of James and Alice Martin.

On the 20th inst. MARTHA VIRGINIA, daughter of Geo. M. and Mary Cox, aged 7 months.

On the 20th inst. ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Edward and Margaret Wilson, in his 4th year.

On the 12th inst. ALICE PARKER, formerly of Philada but late of Chew's Landing, after a long and painful illness, in the 78th year of her age.

On the 22d inst. LEWIS D. CARPENTIER, of this city.

HEALTH OFFICE, AUGUST 22, 1846.

INTERMENTS

In the city of Philadelphia, Southwark, Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Penn Township and Kensington, From the 15th to the 22d August.

The number of deaths during the last week were 143. 48 adults and 95 children.

Of the above there were 6 from the almshouse, 0 from the country, and 22 people of color, which are included in the total amount.

By order of the Board of Health.
SAMUEL P. MARKS, Clerk.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock
Aug. 16,	83	87	90
17,	81	85	89
18,	73	78	82
19,	70	77	80
20,	69	75	77
21,	72	76	79
22,	69	74	74

DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.—This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient and deobstruent properties, for the cure of Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Scrofulous, Cancerous and Indolent Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Scurvy, Neuralgia, or Tic Doloureux, Cancer, Goitre or Bronchocele, (Swelled Neck,) Enlargements of the Bones, Joints, Glands or Ligaments or of the Ovaries, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, &c. All the various diseases of the Skin, such as Tetter, Ringworm, Biles, Pimples, Carbuncles, &c. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Nervous Diseases, Dropsical Swellings, Constitutional Disorders, and diseases originating from a depraved or impure state of the blood or other fluids of the body.

It has been prescribed in almost every variety of diseases and with unparalleled success, especially in Cutaneous Affections, Cancerous, Scrofulous and Scorbutic diseases, and diseases originating from obstruction or enlargement of the Glands or impurity of the Blood.

CANCER AND CANCEROUS TUMORS.—This preparation has been used in upwards of twenty well defined cases of Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, and a large majority of them were perfectly cured in from five to nine months.

BRONCHOCELE or GOITRE, (Swelled Neck.) It has been prescribed in over a hundred cases of Goitre, and has never failed in a single instance to completely remove the disease. Not a solitary case of failure. ALL WERE CURED.

SCROFULA—KING'S EVIL.—This preparation has been used in numerous cases of Scrofula, King's Evil and Scrofulous Swellings, and always with the most decided success.

SKIN DISEASES.—It has been prescribed in a great variety of Cutaneous affections, and found successful in curing Salt Rheum or Tetter, Biles, Blotches, Pimples, Morphew and Jaundiced Skin, &c.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.—It has been used in numerous cases of Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and with the happiest effect.

TIC DOLOUREUX.—It has been used in several cases of Neuralgia, and in every case it was successful.

RHEUMATISM.—This preparation has been prescribed in a great many cases of Chronic Rheumatism, and in every case where it was used until the system became affected by the medicine the disease was removed.

GOUT.—A number of cases of Gout have been cured by this preparation. In one of these cases, the man had been afflicted with it so severely for this ten years as to entirely disable him from business, and for five months immediately previous to his taking the Alterative, he had been confined to his room: but before he had finished the third bottle, he was able to walk about the streets, and soon after returned to his business from which he had been so long excluded by his afflictions.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of digestion, excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which water or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced. It imparts tone and vitality to the whole system removing *sick and morbid headaches, giddiness, wandering pains and nervous affections.*

In fact, every case where the medicine has been taken for some time, no matter for what purpose, the general health of the patient has always been improved by it.

In conclusion, the proprietor would say that some of the most astonishing cases of Skin Diseases, Cancer, Bronchocele and Scrofula, have been cured by this medicine that have ever been recorded.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. aug 8 tf

DISEASE OF THE SKIN CURED.

FROM MRS. SISOME, FORMERLY MRS. JAMES, OF PHILA.

BRISTOL, PA., Jan. 16, 1846.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I write to inform you and the public that my son was under the treatment of our family doctor for more than a year, for a very troublesome DISEASE OF THE SKIN, without obtaining any relief. I then applied to several other physicians, who gave him so much medicine, and dieted him so low, that I thought he would die from its effects. One physician told me that it was a disease to which some families were subject, and COULD NOT BE CURED. Some called it Scrofula, and others Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Leprosy, &c. After trying every means for nearly five years without effect, I was advised to give him DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. At this time he was literally sore from his head to his feet. Sometimes it would dry up and scurf off, and then break out again as bad as ever, and itch and burn so intolerably as to drive him almost to distraction. He had not taken the ALTERATIVE, however, two weeks before there was a great change for the better. He went to school all the time while taking the medicine, and partook of the same kind of food as the rest of the family, and run about through thick and thin, as same as the other boys of the school, until he was perfectly cured, and became fat and hearty; and though now over five years ago, yet not a symptom of the disease has ever made its appearance. He took altogether twenty-six bottles of the ALTERATIVE, and no other medicine while using it.

Your's, respectfully, MARY ANN SISOME.

In addition to the above we are daily receiving accounts of important cures being made by this medicine, of Scrofula, Cancer, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and numerous other complaints. jy 11 1ytf

For sale at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, though not recommended as a universal "cure all," have nevertheless proved superior to every thing of the kind, especially in LIVER COMPLAINT and DYSPEPSIA, and when used in conjunction with his Tonic Vermifuge, will not fail one time in a hundred of effecting a permanent cure. For sale at No. 8 SOUTH THIRD St. aug 8 tf

TO CAPITALISTS, and supposed to be a good investment. The subscriber has several excellent Bituminous Coal Banks near the *laid out town of Lagrange,* about 3 miles south of the city of Wheeling, in Virginia, which he is willing to dispose of to manufacturing gentlemen. The strata of coal lies nearly horizontal, and can be delivered at the mouths of the banks from 1½ to 1½ cents per bushel. The banks are each about 500 feet square, but can run back if required to the boundary lines, so the back land belongs to the subscriber. The front land is level with the Ohio River, and also belongs to the subscriber. One of the best harbors on the waters of said river can be made. There is now a bridge over its mouth. An iron foundry and glass manufactories are in full operation within four miles of the land, doing a good business. A credit can be given, if required, upon the punctual payment of the interest semi-annually. The coal banks are about 20 feet above the front land. There is abundance of good building stone on the premises. The objects for selling the above are, the subscriber has become aged, and is a resident in the State of Ohio. JOSIAH FOX.

Colerain, Belmont county, Ohio. jy 4-3m*

CURE FOLLOWS CURE!

MORE PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY,

The Original and Genuine Preparation!

CONSUMPTION,

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

☞ A TRULY WONDERFUL CURE! ☜

Dr. Swayne: Dear Sir—In October last, while engaged with Mr. Joseph Smith, in a saw mill, near Waynesburg, I was attacked with a cough, from being exposed at night, which gradually increased, attended with spitting of blood and a severe pain in the breast, loss of appetite, fever, &c., &c., which was scarcely supportable. I had a family who were wholly dependent on my exertions for support, yet was obliged to leave my business and return home. I was then attended by several physicians, but still grew worse, until my medical attendants gave me up as incurable. Subsequently, my wife observing in one of the public prints, an advertisement of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, procured me one bottle from Francis McClure, your agent in Lewistown, which relieved me. I continued until I had taken five bottles. I am now able to return to my own work. I write this to offer you my sincere thanks, and you are at liberty to make it known, so that if any human being is suffering as I have been, he may have recourse to your invaluable medicine. Yours, JOHN P. BOYNE.

Lewistown, Del.

CONSUMPTION, which has baffled the skill of eminent Medical practitioners, where invalids have been given up hopeless, by having recourse to, and persevering in, this unequalled remedy, having been radically cured. There are now in the hands of the proprietor numerous certificates of cures, which would astonish credulity itself, were they made known to the world.

TO MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL, AND ALL OTHER PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY

has a most happy effect in clearing the voice and rendering the tone of those accustomed to public speaking, at once agreeable and interesting.

☞ CAUTION ☜

Dr. Swayne's Syrup is the only true and genuine article of Wild Cherry before the public, and we would say to the afflicted, always look for the written signature of Dr. SWAYNE on each bottle before you purchase. Beware, and be not deceived!

The (original and only) genuine article is only prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA AND EXT. OF TAR PILLS, a mild and gentle Purgative, unsurpassed by any Medicine for removing the Bile, *cleansing the Stomach,* and effectually *purifying the Blood,* Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Female Complaints generally.

The desponding, the gloomy and depressed, who have supposed they were laboring under a load of disease, which they were not able to bear, will soon have their complaints removed, by the use of these PURIFYING PILLS and *Dr. Swayne's Compd. Syrup of Wild Cherry,* the great strengthener and supporter of the declining powers of life. The genuine has the signature of Dr. SWAYNE & SONS on each box.

From the increasing demand for the above articles, Druggists, Merchants, and dealers generally, will find it to their advantage to have a full supply of these valuable medicines. Remember to inquire for DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, as there have been some individuals with the assumed name of physician making great efforts to push a spurious article into the market under a fictitious name.

SCROFULA.—JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE has been prescribed in almost every variety of diseases and with unparalleled success, in Cutaneous affections, Cancerous, Scrofulous and Scorbutic Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and diseases originating from obstruction or enlargement of the Glands or impurity of the Blood.

Mr. J. H. Anderson, Lambertville, N. J., says, I have used three bottles of your ALTERATIVE with most decided good effect.

Mr. J. F. Frazer, Sidney, Ohio, says, I have sold the last bottle of your ALTERATIVE, and the indications are, that it will sell very rapidly. It is highly spoken of by all who have used it. For sale at No. 8 South THIRD Street. jy 4 tfy

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!—To remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the stomach and bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, want of appetite, infantile fever and ague, and debility of the stomach and bowels and organs of digestion. It is without exception one of the most valuable preparations in the world. Sold at No. 8 South THIRD Street. jy 4 tfy

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Maps, Plans of Cities, and Travellers' Guides of all descriptions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

Caricatures and Prints of all descriptions in great variety, either for sale by the single copy, dozen, hundred, or thousand. Which will be sold to Agents, Pedlars, Store Keepers and others at Publisher's lowest prices.

The subscriber has become the Philadelphia publisher of the "YOUTH'S CABINET," published monthly, and edited by the *Rev. Francis C. Woodworth,* the best, largest and most complete work for Youth issued, illustrated with numerous engravings executed expressly for this work. Terms:—One Dollar a year in advance. Single numbers 10 cents.

T. B. Peterson is also agent for, and receives subscriptions for the following Monthly Magazines and Weekly Newspapers, which will be served regularly to subscribers in any part of the city or districts, or mailed to subscribers in any part of the United States or Canadas.

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One Copy of the "Ladies' National Magazine," and one Copy of "Sears' New Pictorial and Illustrated Family Magazine," will be sent one year for THREE DOLLARS.

One Copy of either of the "Three Dollar Magazines," and one Copy of "Sears' Pictorial Magazine," will be sent one year for FOUR DOLLARS.

Any two of the "Three Dollar Magazines" will be sent one year for Five Dollars, and an Original Novel as a premium, will be sent to each subscriber, gratis.

Subscriptions received for six months to any of the above Magazines.

T. B. PETERSON keeps on hand a constant supply of every Cheap Publication and Magazine issued, both new and old works. All the New Publications, which are received in advance, for sale wholesale and retail. Some of the latest may be found enumerated below:

Odd Fellowship Exposed; Containing a full account of the work of the Order, as now practised in this country,	12½
Dhoondiah, an Oriental Bandit,	25
The Widow's Walk; or The Mystery of Crime, by Eugene Sue, author of "Wandering Jew,"	25
Life and Public Services of General Zachary Taylor, including Accounts and Maps of his late Battles in Mexico,	25
Fanny, the Little Milliner, or the Rich and the Poor, Illustrated, by Charles Rowcroft,	37½
Ellen Munroe, a Sequel to Life in London,	25
Lucy Morley, or the Young Officer, a Tale of the Texan Revolution,	25
The Fair Isabel, or the Fanatics of the Cevennes, a Tale of the Huguenot War, by Eugene Sue,	50
Captain O'Sullivan; or Adventures, Civil, Military and Matrimonial, of a Gentleman on half pay, by W. H. Maxwell, Esq.,	25
Emilia Wyndham, by the author of "Two Mens' Own Tales," etc., the greatest Novel of the age,	25
Every Man or Woman their own Gardener,	25
The Horse Doctor. The Habits, Diseases and Management of the Horse in the Stable and on the Road, with Advice to Purchasers,	25
The French Cook Book, entirely new,	25
The Confessions of a Pretty Woman, by Miss Pardoe,	25
The Citizen of Prague, by Mary Howitt,	25
Fanny Campbell, the Female Pirate Captain	25
The Naval Officer, or the Pirate's Cave,	25
The West Point Cadet, or the Officer's Bride,	25
The Young Prima Donna. A Romance of the Opera, by Mrs. Gray, author of "Gambler's Wife," etc.	25
Ethan Allen; or the King's Men; an Historical Novel, by Melville,	25
The Belle of the Bowery, by the author of "The Mysteries of Boston,"	25
Mate Burke, by Professor Ingraham,	25
Julia Bicknell; or Love and Murder. Founded on a Recent Terrible Domestic Tragedy,	25
Spanish Pirate; or the Terror of the Ocean,	25
Red Wing; or Belmont, the Buccaneer of the Bay	25
A Tale of the Blue Sea,	25
The Flying Cloud. A Romance of the Bay of New York,	25
Francis Carleton, the Boston Blacksmith,	25
Ellen Templeton; or the Spectral Cloud,	25
Arthur Denwood; or the Maiden of the Inn,	25
Ramero; or the Prince and the Prisoner,	25
Berkeley; or the Lost and Redeemed,	25
Lucelle; or the Young Iroquois! A Tale of the Indian Wars,	

Beautiful Poem.

MUTUAL HEARTS.

BY T. S. HUNTY.

"Thy heart is mine."
—By Moore.

They cry me one up the bride's heart
Is in the hand two more;
Oh! never was a love high set
To fall a plan was urged.
The love that hearts which love hath covered
Are hardly laid together—
For not a thought or sense is covered
That made a part of either.

Enlarged, not shrunk, is love's sweet heat,
That flourish each to other,
They feel themselves in every beat,
Each beating for another;
It is their very union's act.
The common pain to prove;
And once but hearts how great his heart
When he has learned to love!

The same pain hearts's tender part,
Gives up his half of bliss—
The smile are in the neighbor heart
When there is none in this!
There dwells how the passion flowers,
On minds it knows to thrive;
Makes heavy in another's bowers,
But blest is home to love!

As he who, swept in Fancy's dream,
Sends o'er seas wave, or earth,
Yet deep within the cold recess
Finds but himself and Heaven—
So, looking through his lady's eyes
In search of all things rare,
The lover finds, for love's skies
Himself is everywhere!

The loving heart gives back, no due,
The idol it looks on;
As moon rotates to him who drew
The precious things around—
As mirror where, however they're looked,
What shadows o'er them move,
Still keeps the light of the light
Reflect the forms of love.

Oh! 'tis an Hindû this they tells
Of the happy mutual one;
He grows who near mother's dwells
More conscious of he one.
In each are born new thoughts and powers,
And hidden faculties unfold;
The most, 'tis true, like clinging flowers,
And tie the two together

Fun and Frolic.

PENNY-A-LINERS' PHRASES.

(From the Almanac of the Month—London.)

Penny-a-liners are a class of people so called because they are paid (true-halfpence a line, and for what they write, but so much of what they write as the editors of newspapers choose to insert. Their emoda are accidents, their beard and hair unfluence, and their clothes are generally got out of the fox. These gentlemen have a phraseology exclusively their own. The terms most in use are printed in the following phrase look for the one or persons who read newspapers and are puzzled sometimes to understand them.

Deserving Element means few; as, "The deserving elements now lashing the movement as if in anger, now running round as if in sport, soon razed it to the ground." However, the "deserving element" is not applied to the fun, cred, or coke, or shale, or brick, which burns in the grate. Penny-a-liners do not say, "The leg of mutton was roasted so as to test the unerring intensity of the devouring element of the kitchen."

Electric Fluid is another word for lightning; as, speaking of the fig tree in Fig Tree Court, a penny-a-liner would say, "The electric fluid struck the ill-fated tree on its topmost branch, and running down it with unusual celerity, heralded it with its mother earth."

Mere really *conceived* thus described—This is an elegant termination to a dull article, to a romance, to novelists, and their unhappy benchers Penny-a-liners. Speaking of a gentleman who had been eating two skillings' worth of pastry, and could not pay for them because his pocket had been picked, it is usual to say, "Mr. M'Cash put his fingers into his hand into his pocket, and, diving into its recesses, found he had not a penny, his lozinge can be more easily conceived than described." This last phrase, it will be seen, though rather lengthy, serves a deal of embarrassing description.

A disaster to the Hansom Cab—This monster in general is a boy who has broken a window, or given a runaway knock. Any little event is sure to be fathomed as a disaster. We recollect the case of *Jonas*, when he was discovered in the Queen's palace, was described as a "monster in the human form." A police office is also the exact form of "Exchange and Houses of Parliament were burnt down. A "monster" was supposed to be running about England "in human form," burning every thing. The term, in fact, is always used when the author of an accident has not been discovered. We will be bound that if the Thames is ever set on fire it will be described as being the work of some "monster in the human form."

A Monster differs very little from the "monster." Perhaps he is a shade worse; for instance, any body who strikes a policeman is merely a "monster," but if he strikes a woman he is a "monster." A man is only a "monster" when he deserts his wife; but if he leaves three children chargeable on the parish, or takes away with him the key of the tea-caddy, then he is nothing but a "monstrosity."

Vital Spark is reserved as often as there is an accident. In the report of a murder there is always a "vital spark" brought in. If the History of England were ever to be written by a penny-a-liner, he would describe all the accidents and murders in the regular reporters' phraseology: "The body of Rufus was found at two P. M. in the depths of the forest, when a medical man was immediately sent for. The restoratives used in such cases were speedily applied, but it was found that the 'vital spark' had fled. The Red King supposed to have fallen into the hands of some "monster in human form.

Lamented into Eternity is a favorite expression that is always coupled with an execution. It means that a person is hung. The term is only applied to human beings.

EQUIVOCAL CHARACTER OF LANGUAGE.

"Please direct me to the *largest bell founder in Cincinnati*," said a stranger to me the other day.

I would have sent him to my friend *H. Hof*, for he had brought the greatest quantity of metal I would warrant me. I therefore remarked. "I do not think there are any large ones. Mr. Coffin is the only one I am acquainted with, and he is but a feet 6 inches."

"Pshaw," replied the inquirer, "I do not care for his size. In his the *largest bell foundery* in the place?" "Well," replied I, cautiously, "I think he does perhaps make the largest bells in Cincinnati." "Why," replied the querist rather petulantly, "I don't care whether he is the largest or small, but man to man, or whether he makes the best or the least sized bells ever made. What I want to know regards his business. Is his the most *extensive bell foundery here?*" "Why sir," I replied.

"I can't say, in fact, the bell boundaries have are pretty much of a size, some of them have more front and others more depth." "Is it possible you don't understand me yet? I want to know if his operations are on a scale large as the size of a cannon." "Oh, if that is what you want to know, call at his office and he can tell all you wish to learn on that subject."

Here were two business men playing at cross purposes upon a question asked, which admitted of being understood in four different ways in addition to its subject. The size of the man—the size of his bells—the size of his foundery—and the extent of his business operations.

A CAUTIOUS FELLOW.—A few days ago, in Sterick, Me., a good, honest-looking country fellow was looking at the telegraphic wires there with astonishment. A passer-by asked him what he thought of it. "Well I don't know exactly," replied the fellow, "but I am sure they won't get me to ride on the fastest thing—them wires and poles would tear my breeches all to pieces."

SENSIBLE YOUNG LADY.—A young lady in this city, whenever she gets in a carriage, takes up the cat in her arms and sings a lullaby to it until she gets in a good humor.—*Dayton Transcript*

A VERY LIKELY ANGEL.—The Rev. Sam Mc. Bennett, in one of his visions, saw an angel in the third heaven, so large that his eyes were seventy thousand days journey apart.

WHAT GOT HALF SEATON.—An amusing incident occurred in one of our fashionable churches, on Sunday. A foreigner had been in the habit of calling to get shaved, though at distant intervals of time, but, either enough to suit with the operator or not appreciated. It seems that he always made an excuse for not paying, that his money was in the Baltimore bank, but would pay out with the payment of going after it, but did not make his appearance until six weeks or two months after, when he would call in such rather strength. With a last call having shaved just one half his face, when, &c., that additional him.

"Stranger, how are you got any money to spare this morning?"

Somewhat surprised, the stranger replied—

"I have three cents, but I'm going up to the railroad, and I will hand you the balance directly."

The barber coolly wiped off the soap, and replied—

"Please to go now, and I will shave the when there cents reach where you return."

With a shower of oaths, breathing vengeance and the fire, he "eloped," presenting a grotesque appearance, one side of his face fairly black, and the other nice and white. He has not made his appearance since.—*Springfield Gazette.*

HOTEL KNOWLEDGE.—A green 'un from Orange County, Massachusetts, arrived to spend a few days in New York, for the purpose of seeing all the sights, and in order to strike but to acquaintance at a hotel, and a proper idea of the grandeur of his visit, he took up lodgings at the Astor House.

When he was ushered in to dinner, the first day, he was surprised at the number of people who sat down, as well as at the vastness of the dining room. He was equally surprised to see that each man had a printed account of his dinner before him, and that each one, as he thought, ate according to the dinner. He was quite astonished as well he might be after waiting three hours over his usual time—as he attached the head of his bill with vigor, and sat down on the door to rest, but he soon came to a stand. Just then the gentleman on his right presented the waiter by being him some oyster pie, which our friend heard, and instantly referred to the list to see where it was.

"What?" exclaimed he, with astonishment, turning to his neighbor—"are you all the way down there? *Why, I have only got to roast beef, and I feel already as if I smelt here.*"

A LAWYERS' OPINION OF SUE.—In a case involving a breach of contract, the counsel was arguing that, in consequence of a bar having been placed inside of an iron pan, the pan was made much larger.

Judge.—I cannot think that a pan is larger because there has been placed across it a bar of iron.

Counsel.—Undoubtedly, my lord; I think that if you make an article which contains more iron it is larger.

Judge.—Suppose you were to fill the pan with iron, would you say the pan was larger then?

Counsel.—Certainly, I should, my lord. (Laughter.)

THE BEST REVERGE.—The Boston Post says—Why would not the best revenge be to send a man a basket? and answers, because you would always find a *balance* to be handed.

For the Ladies.

THE FASHIONS.

The following are the latest fashions—they were brought by the Caledonia, which left Liverpool August 4th.

Taffeta glace is the most fashionable material all the season, and checks of every dimension, as also stripes, either wide or narrow, are both in favor. Barege is also much worn, of dark colors, with white designs, with under skirt of gros de Naples to match the color, and the sleeves and corsage nearly covered with ruches, rather than deep ones in front, and their own width apart, or one very deep ruffle—or narrow shells, three deep, with a cluster of very small ruches, a crimper, whence its name. The ends of the scarf, or mouchoir, are disposed of in the same manner.

B. Cowgers, another species of the *Trumpet flower*—is a more useful plant. The people of South Carolina chop the vines, with wooden rests, sweet potatoes, then tear roots and other vegetables, and make for a beef, which proves an agreeable and wholesome beverage.

The *Egyptian radiation*, coming or sole leaved Trumpet flower, is a native of North American. It is a favorite covering for walls, or, sticking close to the surface of poles, so as to support the branches. The *flowers* are produced at the end of the shoots of the same year, in large bunches, with long swollen tubes, of a beautiful blue like a trumpet, whence its name. The seeds are in an orange pod, monospermous, and ripen in this manner.

Ladies' Boudoir.

OUR FLOWER VASE.

TRUMPET FLOWER. *Fame.*

Art thou too wounded with the common dart,
Thou love of Flame the throbbing at thy heart?
Young.

What's *Fame?* a fancied life in other's breath,
A thing beyond us, e'n before our death.
Pope.

By Tournefort, the flowers of this genius were named in honor of the *Abbe Egmont*, a Parisian of the sixteenth century, who was an ecclesiastic and counsellor of state at the early age of six years.

The *Egmont radicans*, creeping or soil leaved Trumpet flower, is a native of North American. It is a favorite covering for walls, or, sticking close to the surface of poles, so as to support the branches. The *flowers* are produced at the end of the shoots of the same year, in large bunches, with long swollen tubes, of a beautiful blue like a trumpet, whence its name. The seeds are in an orange pod, monospermous, and ripen in this manner.

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Culinary Department

RECEIPTS.

CAKES A LA POLONAISE.—Take some rich puff paste, roll it a quarter of an inch thick, and cut it in square pieces. Sweeten the yolk of an egg with fine sugar; gather up the four corners of each, and press them together; dip each piece round moulds, and put them in warm water, and put them inside the cakes, then put them in a quick oven; when they are three parts done, take them out; wash them over with the beaten white of an egg; sprinkle powdered sugar over, and finish baking; when done, take out the moulds, and fill them with preserves, jelly, or marmalade.

PASTE PUFFS.—Have one pound of fine flour, not the same weight of sweet butter, work one-fourth of the butter into the flour, with just enough cold water to bind it; pour hot water on a piece of valuable the same size as the rolled butter, so, dissolve it, when cold, add it to the paste; roll it out; roll it about half an inch thick here, spread away the butter into three equal parts, fold the paste together, then fold it up; flour your paste-board and rolling pin well, then roll it again, always rolling from you; repeat the operation, instead of paying away, equally exchanged cotton handkerchiefs, worth from one dollar to one dollar and a half each, for cotton or rustic finery, for the tresses of the fair sex; and say one who has seen a butcher or housekeeper cut out the best pieces of meat for roasting, and the almost to purchase, can conceive the affected contemptuous look with which the dealer in hair views the finest tresses he has to purchase, and the contemptuous look with which the dealer in rags turns from the finest cambric handkerchief, depreciating the color, texture, and quality, and, every conceivable quality, and then, when his silly fogie accepts the offer, and hands over his rags unseen, and unmercifully severs the hair, which he throws into a coarse sack; and all this is done in open market, of mid-day. The only blush of shame is, when a damsel is told that her hair is too short, and that she must wait another year to be cropped, or when the dealer clips off the precious locks, with the sleight and dexterity of a conjurer, before she has decided whether she will part with them or not. Delilah wrenched the secret of his strength from Samson; but some fond, worse than Delilah, some avaricious fiend, must have suggested to mortals the barter of one of her greatest ornaments. If she can so lightly part with the covering of her head, she may be secure of the losing of her heart, for who could have a permanent love for one so fond-hearted?—*Dr. Hedge's Rambles in Normandy.*

DRESS AND DEMEANOR OF LADIES.

If discernment is culpable in a man, how utterly inexcusable it is in a woman! No doubt this subject is better suited to the taste and capacity of the society in which she moves, will be neglected of her personal appearance. It is true there is danger, indeed, lest, in the extreme anxiety of attaining too much importance and giving too much time to dress; but it is easy to hit a happy medium in this respect, and the perfect justness in the one at the same time, that no moral, social, or intellectual duty is slighted. There are few members of the sex so deficient in consciousness of face or figure, but by an appropriate and artful like style of dress, they may not appear to advantage to all capable of appreciating the agreeable and the beautiful in art. To be appropriate it does not follow that a dress need be extravagant. There is a wonderful charm about their style of dress with some women, which seems a part of their character, it is so indescribable. It is not in expensive material, nor in brilliancy of colors, but in the felicity of adaptation of color, style and manufacture. The dress seems as natural to the wearer as the hue of her hair. We think that any other costume would be inappropriate. The "Cynthia of the minute" seems to have lost her identity in her present dress, and to look as if she was born to wear it.

Any lady desirous of the style of dress most becoming to her, and fallow it, unconfused by the ambition of leading off a fashion, or flaunting in expensive robes. We all know that different colors suit different complexions.

When we have considered this important figure, the lady should have that degree of artistical cultivation to be able to decide for herself on the fashion most suitable to her person. This is the last and the accomplishment let her consult a competent judge.

JOHN LOCKE.

To-day bring the anniversary of the birth of this distinguished man, we have procured the above portrait of him, to which we append a short but comprehensive history of his life:

John Locke, the eminent author of the Essay on the Human Understanding, was born August 29th, 1632, at Wrington, in Somersetshire.

Locke's father had been bred a lawyer, and when the civil wars broke out, he entered into the character of his political principles by leading a company in the service of the Parliament. Locke himself, retained his education, was entered at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he took the degree of Master of Arts, in 1658, and then proceeded in pursuit of the study of physic and its division. With the exception of about twelve months which he spent on the Continent, in the capacity of Secretary to the British Envoy at the Court of the Elector of Brandenburg, he continued his medical studies without interruption till the year 1666, when he became known to the celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury, then Lord Ashley. From his acquaintance with this nobleman, the future life of Mr. Locke took much of its complexion; and it is among the most honorable facts which belong to the mixed fame of Lord Shaftesbury, that in the midst of his life he continued the steady patron, and retained the friendship and intimacy of the philosopher to the end. It is here that his advocacy and exhortation of Shaftesbury which turned Locke from the further pursuit of his profession, to the study of political and moral science. The first consequences of the patronage which he had thus obtained, was his introduction to many of the most distinguished men of the day in the political world, and the general estimation in which his talents soon began to be held. As evidence of the last mentioned circumstance is his admission, in 1670, as a member of the Royal Society, then recently incorporated. About this time also he began to sketch out in his mind the plan of his celebrated Essay. In 1672, Shaftesbury being made Lord Chancellor, Locke was appointed Secretary of Presentations; but this he had, on the Chancellor's dismissal the succeeding February. He subsequently obtained the appointment of Secretary to the Board of Trade; but the Board being dissolved, he again without employment. In these circumstances he deemed it prudent to resume his medical studies, and accordingly having taken the degree at Rochester of Physic, he went to France, and took up his residence at Montpelier. He did not return to England till 1679, when he again became a resident in the family of Lord Shaftesbury, whom, finally, he accompanied to Holland three years after, remaining there with his patron and friend till the death of the latter. The accession with Lord Shaftesbury had make Locke very obnoxious to the government of his own country; and he found it advisable to remain at exile, till the Revolution of 1688 once more made the air of England fit for free spirits to breathe. During his retirement, which he was enabled to do by a pension made from his studentship at Christ Church; and being raised a sum of money by the sale of his publications, which had given offence to the government, as well as suspected of participation in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, he was exposed to great annoyance and danger, and was even obliged to conceal himself for about a year. It was while in Holland that he published his first known as an author, by the publication of his first Letter on Toleration, in Latin. It produced a great sensation, and was soon translated into Dutch, French and English. On his return to England, he was made a Commissioner of Appeals; and to the following year, 1690, he published his great Essay on Human Understanding. The masterly character of this performance at once attracted by the attention which it excited both at home and abroad by the author with which it was read, and the numerous admirers by whom it was received. Although a folio volume, and on no popular subject, it had gone through four editions (besides being translated into French and Latin) by the year 1700. The fifth edition (also in folio) appea ed, after the author's death, in 1706, and the work has since been repeatedly reprinted in octavo and 8vo. The most formidable opponent, by whom some of its opinions were controverted in the interior of Locke, was the learned and eloquent Dr. Edward Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester. The same year in which the Essay appeared, Mr. Locke also gave to the world his second Letter on Toleration, and his two Treatises on Government, in answer to an absurd book of Sir Robert Filmer, in support of divine right and passive obedience. There were followed by other publications, which we shall not stop to enumerate. In 1695 he was appointed Commissioner of Trade and Plantations; but about six or seven years after made, feeling that the asthma, with which he had long been afflicted, was becoming so much worse as to unfit him for performing the duties of his office, he very nobly insisted upon resigning it, declaring, although strongly urged by his friends to remain, that he could not consent to retain the emoluments of the place, from the conscientious sense that he did not receive a salary for which he was not able to do the work. He then retired altogether from public life, and from that period continued to live at one of his Scriptures. In this manner he passed about four years; and then expired on the 28th of October, 1704, in the seventy second year of his age. His Essay on the Human Understanding has given Locke an immortal name in English Literature and in the history of Philosophy. It has undoubtedly contributed more than any other book to render popular the study of the important subject of which it treats, and of which it affords a model, equally entertained with regard to some of its fundamental doctrines, it will be acknowledged by every candid judge, to have thrown much new light upon many of the operations of the human mind. As for the private character of this distinguished man, it was one of the most beautiful and stainless that ever adorned human nature; and rarely has there been seen a more perfect example of the exhibition of the union of high intellect and equally elevated virtue.

Our Portrait Gallery.

Salmagundi.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

In the Jews' street at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in the midst of Gothic houses, dark alleys, and sombre alleys, there is a house of small exterior, distinguished from others by its luxurious sentiments, which gives it an appearance of cheerfulness and freshness. The lions on the door is polished; the curtains of the windows are as white as snow, and the gilt of the balcony, rising in the damp atmosphere of this dirty quarter) is always dry and shining. The traveller who from curiosity, or for any other reason, passes before the house, in the Jews of Frankfort, subjected to the most favorable impressions. Some curiosities in this Jews' quarter—will be induced to stop before this neat and simple house, and perhaps ask, "Who is that wealthy man who lives in this house?" Some persons, and the little shining squares of the window on the first story?" This is the reply every Frankfurter will make: "Is that house there? an Israelite merchant, named M. A. Rothschild. He there acquired a good name, a good fortune, and a numerous family; and when he died the widow declared she would never quit, except for the tomb, the modest dwelling which had served as a cradle to that name, that fortune, and those children." Continued property has attended the sons of the power and modest widow. Their name has become European, and their wealth proverbial. They inhabit comfortable palaces in the most beautiful quarters of Paris, London, Vienna, Naples, and Frankfort. But their private apartments, in the counting-house, has not quitted her comparatively humble house, where they come to visit her with respect and reverence. Their father-in-law is to them a model of unattainable fatherhood—the presenting bright examples for the present time.

Who held the balance of the world? Who rings
O'er congress, with whether regular or liberal?
Who rescue the wretches parents of Spain,
That make old Europe's honors, and gibbet all?
Who keep the world, both old and new, in pain
Or pleasure? Who makes politics run glibber all?
The shade of Bonaparte's notice during?
The Holy Alliance? Who, in fine, is Sovereign,
Dictator, and the only liberal Sultan
Are the true lords of Europe. Every loan
Is not a sovereign speculation?
But seem a nation or spouts a throne.
Republics also get involved a bit;
Columbia's stock likes panics and colonies
Or Change; and even thy silver suit, Peru,
Must get itself mounted by a Jew.

NUTRIMENT IN SUGAR.—The nutritive properties of sugar are much underrated in this country. As an aliment, Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, maintains that sugar affords the greatest quantity of nourishment, in a given quantity of matter, of any subject in nature. Horses and cattle are usually fed on it at St. Domingo for some months, when the expectation of sugar and importation of grain were prevented from want of cargoes. During the crop time in the West Indies all appear fat and flourishing. The cattle fed on the cane-tops become sleek and in fine condition. The inhabitants, in the time of the sugar, and become fat and healthy. Sir George Staunton observes, that many of the slaves and idle persons in China build themselves stalls near the cane, and live entirely on them for a time. In that kingdom the emperor compels his body guard to eat a certain quantity of sugar every day, that they may become fat, and look portly. Sugar, and nice consistute the common food of the people, and every kind of domestic animal is fed on sugar. Plagues, malignant fevers, and disorders of the breast, are unknown in the countries where sugar is abundantly eaten as food. The celebrated Dr. Franklin used to drink syrup every night before he went to bed to alleviate the agonies of the stone.—*Popular Errors Explained.*

☞ The following poetical effusion is from an album kept at the Falls of Niagara.

"Six hundred and twenty thousand tons per minute,
Is the measure,
Of the water that rushes,
Awe and pleasure."

Selected Poetry.

ANOTHER BYRON.

The following verses are from a work lately published in London, called "The Modern Orlando"—the author is yet unknown. There is a vigor and compactness in these verses, that partakes of another Byron:

PARIS.

"Paris, thou strangest thing, of all things strange!
Lovely beauty, contemptible vanity!
True to one love alone, and that one, change.
Glittering, yet pure! Half wit and half dirt!
Thou model of—ores ruffles and no shirt!
The court, thy kingdom, and the life, a game;
Were we with age not privy, by some name
Light without lustre, glory without fame,
Revolution, thou art a devil's mere gridiron
Without a fire!

Your Subscriber. D.

"It appears, from the most correct calculations, that the dread Messenger, the Asiatic cholera, has spared the land, that stretches from the Atlantic and forty millions of the human race!" Mysterious and uncertain in its course, having no regulated or physical agent by which the location can be certainly determined, save that of the selection of its victims generally from among the uncleanly and intemperate, while in the opinion of the wisest physician, nothing can change the condition of the atmosphere, which is essentially connected with the contagion by either words the disease is in the atmosphere and while no preventive can be taken against it, yet much may be done towards staying its progress, and alleviating, in a measure, the issues of the attack; persons most liable to this affliction being those who are physically and morally debilitated; those weakened by excesses, of whatever kind—drunkards, gluttons, and persons suffering under chronic complaints, or old constitutions. Among the phenomena worthy of record, as the sickness and mortality of animals antecedent to, and at the time of the ravages of the disease in many parts of the world; and yet, on the most careful examination, it is conclusive, that the complaint is not transmitted by grass or by green goods, and experience proves, that all restrictive measures to ward off to a certainty the complaint, have utterly failed. The best mode of treating the disease is given below, where the cholera has not been completely developed, which not the least communication or intercourse had taken place with those affected with it, while thoroughly ventilated might be subdued of entire community, after constant intercourse with the sick, in India, Europe, and the United States.

According to all the reports, the cholera proves to be an epidemic depending upon some peculiar morbid change in the constitution of the atmosphere, which is unknown to all medical men; and all that can be said as, that it is owing to some unknown peculiarity in the atmosphere, somewhat similar to that which gives rise to the ordinary fever and other complaints of the season of autumn, and total summer months. That its severity or mitigation greatly depends upon predisposing causes at the time of the location of the disease, these can be easily avoided, such as intemperance of every species, exposure to the damp atmosphere, sudden changes from heat to cold, excessive fatigue, or laboring under general debility, want of cleanliness and food of bad quality, sudden debility of the nervous system, &c; laying the body open to an attack of the disease, and on the contrary, temperance, fear, and depressing passions should not be allowed to harass the mind. The only preventive being summed up in a few words, pure air, good, plain substantial living, temperance and regularity in all things, strict cleanliness, and a tranquil mind."

WOOLLEN MATCH.

There is to be a woollen race, next Spring, between Messrs. Perkins & Brown, of Summit county, Ohio, and Messrs. Hall & Sons, of Watertown, Connecticut. They are each to shear forty yearling lambs from their respective flocks—put the wool in the best possible order for spinning—and then send it to the inspection of Samuel Lawrence, Esq., who is to decide upon its merits. A general invitation is given to all wool growers to bring in a like number of fleeces from yearling sheep, and we anticipate quite a race of woollen facts over the course.

Mr. Blakeslee's sheep are Merinoes of the Humphrey's importation. Perkins & Brown's are Saxonys. The following will give in detail the plan of operation:—*Mr. Farmer.*

Important Meeting of Wool Growers.—At a meeting of wool growers, holden at the office of the Manufacturers' Company, in Lowell, Mass., on the first day of July, 1846, representatives from the eight following States being present, viz: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio,—Samuel Lawrence, Esq., of Massachusetts, was called to the Chair, and G. Bass, of Ohio, appointed Secretary. After opening the meeting an important and very interesting discussion took place, on the relative proportion of the Saxon and Merino sheep, and more

The Riddler.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 27 letters.
My 14, 17, 7, 1, 16, 9, 15, 7, 15, is a River in Texas.
My 2, 3, 20, 15, is a River in Africa.
My 18, 12, 5, 15, 1, is a Town in Spain.
My 13, 5, 23, 6, 19, 15, 11, 3, is one of the Azores.

My 24, 1, 21, 2, 16, 6, is a Lake in Russia.
My 6, 8, 16, 7, is a River in Spain.
My 17, 5, 18, 15, 11, 7, 10, 16, is one of the U. States.
My 13, 15, 10, 15, 13, is a River in North Carolina.
My 18, 14, 5, 10, is a Range of Mountains in Europe.
My 7, 12, 17, 7, is a River in the United States.
My 5, 6, 19, 7, 1, 12, 5, 4, is a Town in Maine.
My 21, 8, 7, 9, 9, is a River in Germany.
My 1, 6, 11, 4, 7, 11, is a Town in Arkansas.
My 8, 7, 16, 7, 7, 11, is a Town in Connecticut.
My whole is a memorable engagement in our struggle for Independence.

J. C.

RIDDLE.

Once, once delightful to be seen,
I must with pleasure view each country crown'd,
Till cruel fate, with weapons keen,
First bade me mourn, and then be ground.
There as I wounded helpless lay,
And sadly mourn'd their cruel fate,
My many joining'd, my strength decay'd,
My body bow'd with unwilling heat.
At length, his corpse in human mould
Of which I partly was before stood,
Which partly join'd my living made,
Myself am now my monument.
Ponder this well, then look on me,
And think of man's mortality.

RIDDLE.

My first is a playthings; my second few plays with; my third plays with nobody.

RIDDLE.

My little first has oft mankind its foes,
And meets my second wherever'er it goes;
My whole may be found in any country
My first, whose life in sin is its destroy

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is a dancing master like a tree?
Why is a horse in the stable like a tenured criminal?
What trade never turns to the left?
Why is a gardener like a watch?

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST.

ENIGMA.
Long Before You Leap

RIDDLE.
Butterfly.

RIDDLE.
Instead

RIDDLE.
Hat.

CONUNDRUMS.
Mars's ones.
To eat.
Dined.

IT IS IMMORAL TO BE CONSTRUCTION.

Agricultural.

CAUSE AND CURE OF THE POTATO DISEASE.

FROM THE BOSTON CULTIVATOR.

Messrs. Editors—Believing that none have taken greater interest than yourselves in the absorbing topic of the potato rot, and that the disease has been so alarmingly prevalent in the potato crop, yet so unaccountable to be in the space of a moment—the rot in the potato, the fly in wheat, the disease in the button wood tree, and the maiden and the large branches of the trees with a common painters brush. [Nate — If applied to the small branches, or the leaves, the wash will prove injurious, owing to the strength of the lye.]

"I have peach trees whose trunks are ten inches in diameter, which have been annually washed with the above composition for three years, and troubled with the borer, and the bark presents a lively, smooth appearance, that excites the admiration of all beholders. Also my currant bushes, of different and ornamental trees generally, through the use of this wash are the most striking on the premises."—Ohio Cultivator.

WHAT TURNS TO CHEESE!—Not only so, but what is much better, clears turns to timothy. So says I, and I have learned of our best farmers, as well believed as that grey is necessary to keep a man cool on a hot harvest field. The evidence of this need be clear, because clover grows abundantly to follow wheat, and timothy follows clover. This has led me to several discoveries, such as, that wheat turns to clover, and clover to timothy, and that Spanish needles to wire grass, &c., and what is more, does turn to thorp? for in my custom house ledger there were equally numerous entries of the wheats thirty years ago, and now we all see and know there are ten sheep to one then.

EAT NEGRAIN.

Choice Selections.

TRUE REST.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

Sweet is the pleasure
Itself cannot spoil,
Is not true leisure
One with true toil.
Thou that wouldst taste it
Null do thy best,
Attain it not, ensure it not,
Else 'tis no rest.
Would'st behold beauty
Near thee, all round?
Only hath duty
Such a sight found.
Rest is not quitting
The busy career,
Rest is the fitting
Of self to its sphere.
'Tis the bird's motion,
Clear without strife,
Flowing in ocean
After its life.
Deeper the murmurs
Nowhere hath knelt,
Fuller exercise
Heart never felt
'Tis loving and serving
The highest and low.
'Tis onward, unswerving,
And this is true rest.

INDIANS AND SILVER MINES.

The Indians employed in the mines at Cerro de Pasco are among the most degraded tribes of Peru. Our traveller relates some stories of the fatality of accidentsces, as developed among these natives, who have been made the victims of their own rapacity. We cannot decide on the probability of these tales, but instances as striking are recorded of the Indians of Mexico.

"The Indians have discovered that their silver mines have made them more comfortable, and live better. They determine, therefore, to keep it from their knowledge of some rich veins of silver not yet explored by Europeans. Traditions of mines have been handed down, it is supposed, from father to son, through centuries. Even those Indians who have been employed in one or other subject, fails in this case. A few years ago, there lived, in the large village of Huancayo, the brothers Don Juan and Don Pedro Escalante, who were among the wealthiest mine proprietors of Peru. As they had reason to suspect the existence of such unexplored veins among the mountains of the province, and knew a young man in their employ in whom they could confide, they sent the latter to examine the country, and use the greatest secrecy in the discovery. Accordingly, he departed from the village, where he found indigoes in the hut of an Indian shepherd—from whom he concealed his object. In the course of a few months, an adventurer had grown up between the young accustomer and the shepherd's daughter; and, at last, the young man succeeded so far in his object as to win from the girl a promise that she would point out to him the mouth of a rich silver mine, if he would agree to follow her, at some distance, on a certain day when she should go out to tend her flock on the hills; and to notice where she stopped her mantà, (a woollen shawl.) There, she told him, he would find the entrance of the mine. The young agent obeyed her directions; and, after some digging, found his way into a moderately deep shaft, which led to a rich vein of silver. He was busily engaged in breaking off some specimens of the ore, when he was surprised by the old shepherd, who congratulated him on the discovery, and offered assistance. After working together for some hours, they rested; and the Indian offered to the young man a cup of chicha, which he drank from after drinking, he fell asleep; and, on a complaint being preferred against him by the Indian, he instantly carried the specimens of ore in his wallet, hastened back to the village, and silence after various proceedings with the old and young better of the meeting, came in, and agreed upon the following manner of testing, and, in so far as he knew, settling the question of the relative value of these two important bonds of clergy.

Nichlas A. Brown, in the presence of Guy Wolcott, of Summit county, Ohio, on a select forty lambs, which said Wolcott is to see them, and to certify that they were of the first and best by said Perkins & Brown, and that they were sheep at or about one year of age, and at the clip of 1847. The said Hubbster is to select a like number from his flock, which are to be sheet at the same age, in presence of N. B. Smith, of Connecticut, at the clip of 1847, who is to make a like certificate of the one above described—which are to accompany the wool of the said lambs to the Middlesex Company, said to be judged by the said Samuel Lawrence, Esq., who is to be the umpire to decide upon the merits of the two lots—and it is understood that the wool is to be equally measured, and the order of each fleece placed against it—and to give the gentlemen competitors and the world, his decision and his reasons at large on the comparative excellency of the two kinds of sheep and their fleeces; and the wool growers throughout the United States are respectfully and earnestly invited to participate in this competition, the results of which are deemed important to the wool interest, and to select at the next clip of 1847, a like number of lambs, (and if there be any variation from one year to the age, have the certificate state that variation, although) and that to obtain a well-authenticated certificate, and send them with the clip to the above-named umpire, who is to report upon the whole, and to the last of the next bonner to whom it may be due, and make the report public. The reader will understand that Perkins & Brown have a choice flock of Saxons, and Mr. Blakeslee a very choice flock of Merinoes.

It was unanimously voted that this report be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Lowell Courier, and that the papers friendly to the wool interest throughout the country, be requested to copy.

SAM'L LAWRENCE, *Chairman.*
GEO. DANA, *Secretary.*

The Olio.

THE THORN.

One Summer sweet a crown of thorns,
With soft and pliant hand,
And none did this sad crown adorn,
Then that he left behind.
And gladly did I take my choice,
Upon his gad-like brow,
Knowing that I should share his joys
Where blooms the rosee now.

Oh, when we grasp the keenest flowers
That have sweet smell,
And sharpest 'midst our blushing bowers,
That still a thorn is found.
Oh, let us think of Him who wore
The thorn without the rose,
And bear in meekness, as he bore,
Our fewer, lighter woes.

THE POWER OF THE IMAGINATION.—An extract of a letter, dated July 20th, from a gentleman in Williams College, to the editor of the Springfield Gazette, certains to the effect of the imagination, in producing palpable results, as follows:

"I have just been informed that he applies the wash annually in spring, about the first of May. But those who have been unlucky enough to own cows on the bark, will do well to apply it at the present time, and again next spring.

"Recipe.—Take three pecks of lye from wood ashes, strong enough to float an egg, and add

- One pint of soft soap;
- One quarter pound of nitre, (saltpetre.)
- One handful of common salt.

"The nitre should be dissolved in warm water, then add the salt and other ingredients, and stir it thoroughly incorporated. Apply it to the trunks and large branches of the trees with a common painters brush. [Note — If applied to the small branches, or the leaves, the wash will prove injurious, owing to the strength of the lye.]

"I have peach trees whose trunks are ten inches in diameter, which have been annually washed with the above composition for three years, and troubled with the borer, and the bark presents a lively, smooth appearance, that excites the admiration of all beholders. Also my currant bushes, of different and ornamental trees generally, through the use of this wash are the most striking on the premises."—Ohio Cultivator.

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